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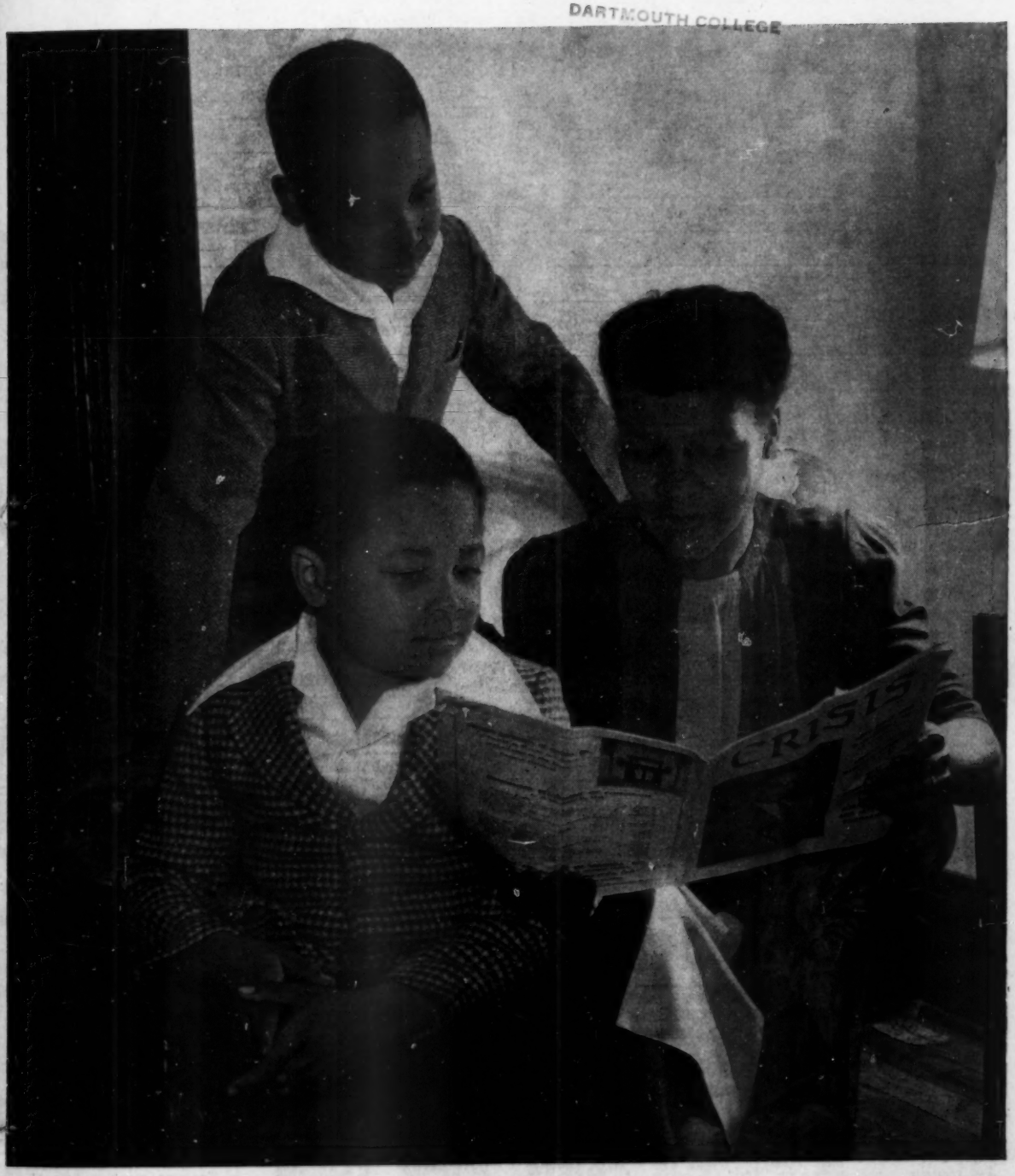

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Vol. 55, No. 1 Whole Number 445

IN THIS ISSUE

JANUARY, 1948

	Page
COVER Mrs. Clifford Evans and sons	
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS	4-8
EDITORIALS	9
"TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS" By P. B. Young, Sr.	10
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FRANK YERBY By Hugh M. Gloster	12
THE NEGRO—"INSIDE U. S. A." By Marjorie H. Parker	14
BOSTON MONUMENTS A page of pictures	16
BILBOISM IN NEW JERSEY By James Peck	17
"SATURDAY'S CHILDREN" By Charles H. Bynum	19
ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT News from the Branches and Youth Councils	20-25
BOOK REVIEWS	25-27
LEGAL DIRECTORY	30

THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879.*

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

THE COVER—Reading *The Crisis* with her two sons, Richard and Clifford, is Mrs. Clifford Evans of St. Louis, Missouri. Her husband is principal of one of the elementary schools in the Mound City.

•

One reason why the Norfolk, Virginia, *Journal and Guide* is regarded as one of the best Negro newspapers is offered here in this trenchant editorial from the pen of its editor-owner, P. B. YOUNG, SR. ("To Secure These Rights," page 10).

•

With Frank Yerby's delivery of the manuscript of his third novel to his publisher, HUGH M. GLOSTER's piece ("The Significance of Frank Yerby," page 12) takes on timely significance. Mr. Gloster is chairman of the Communication Center, Department of English, at Hampton Institute. He was educated at Morehouse, Atlanta, and New York university, receiving the Ph. D. degree in English at the last-named institution in 1943. He is founder and former president of the Association of Teachers of Language in Negro colleges, co-editor of *The Brown Thrush,* an anthology of verse by Negro college students, and author of numerous magazine articles on American literature. His new book, *Negro Voices in American Fiction,* will be published by the University of North Carolina Press in January, 1948.

•

This anatomization of Gunther's treatment of the Negro in his recent best-seller ("The Negro—'Inside U. S. A.,'" page 14) is by MRS. MARJORIE H. PARKER, a teacher in the public elementary schools of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Parker holds a M. A. degree from the University of Chicago. She is the mother of two sons and the wife of Attorney Barrington D. Parker.

•

This is JAMES PECK'S third contribution ("Bilboism in New Jersey," page 17) to our pages. Mr. Peck is a labor journalist and lives in New York City. For many years he has been active in the fight against segregation and jim-crow in federal prisons and amusement parks.

•

CHARLES H. BYNUM ("Saturday's Children," page 19) is in charge of the interracial work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., New York City.

•

Our book reviewers this month are HUGH H. SMYTHE (*From Slavery to Freedom,* Page 25; *Jamba,* page 26;) research assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the holder of a Ph. D. degree in anthropology from Northwestern university; CHARLES ENOCH WHEELER (*Knock on Any Door,* page 26), well-known poet of Chicago, Ill.; and ARTHUR E. BURKE (*Lonely Crusade,* page 27), a professor of English at Hampton Institute.

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College and School News

Recent speakers at CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE have been Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist; and Dr. Albert Lindsay Rowland, former president of the Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers.

The college has inaugurated a new course leading to certification as home and school visitors and school nurses.

New faculty members at Cheyney are Warren H. Burton, education; Wade Wilson, industrial education; Dr. Idabelle Yeiser, education; William O'Shields, physical education for men; and Lulu Hall Gomez, assistant dean of women.

Ten new staff members have been announced at TOUGALOO COLLEGE for the school year 1947-48. The college also played host to a recent conference of principals of elementary and secondary schools of Mississippi.

The new COUNCIL OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS of West Virginia held its first meeting on October 27 at Clarksburg, West Virginia, with representatives of all colleges in the state present. Dr. John W. Davis, of West Virginia State was elected president; and Dr. E. E. Church, Potomac State School, secretary.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, was one of the speakers on the Town Hall Honors Day program, Town Hall, New York City, in recognition of contributors to creative science and to honor especially George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, and other distinguished men and women memorialized in Town Hall.

Checks totalling $400,000 were mailed to the thirty-three colleges of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND on November 15. This allocation makes a total of $750,000 distributed to member colleges out of the proceeds of the 1947 campaign since June.

Homecoming week-end was observed at KNOXVILLE COLLEGE in November with a varied program of activities.

Shadie L. Spears, a recent graduate of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, has been appointed a case worker with the Family and Children Service of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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Christopher C. Melvin, another graduate, is program secretary of the Leigh Street YMCA, Richmond, Virginia.

To Lois G. Dozier of Washington, D. C., a graduate of Howard university, has gone an appointment as gift and exchange liabrian at the UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. Miss Dozier came to Notre Dame from Atlanta University, where she was for there years head of the cataloguing department in the university library.

At the UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy heads the recently opened study to investigate methods for the elimination of inter-group tensions. The project has been endowed by Benjamin E. Bronston, Miami Beach realtor, through the National Council of Christians and Jews.

STORER COLLEGE announces the filming of a series of campus scenes to show the development and needs of the college. The work will be under the direction of Edmund C. Shaw, of the Northern Baptist Convention, who will be assisted by D. M. Crockett, director of public relations at Storer, and David Reese, a student.

At BENNETT COLLEGE the report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights was discussed by students and Frances Williams, assistant to the executive secretary of the committee. Miss Williams also spoke on the background of the study, the personnel of the committee, and how it did its work.

On November 16 Phil Spitalny and his all-girl orchestra dedicated their "Hymn of the Day" to the girls of Bennett.

Dr. Hilliard Brown, registrar and professor of education at Fort Valley, was main speaker at a public program in October sponsored by ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE and the teachers of Montgomery and the surrounding county. Subject of Dr. Bowen's address was "Preserving the Peace," an exposition of the role of education as a factor in preserving the peace.

Annual Negro achievement week, sponsored by the Sigma Phi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, was held November 9 in the Dexter Avenue Baptist church with a symposium participated in by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State; Dr. Arlee Davidson, professor of sociology at Huntington college; Charles Dobbins, former editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser;* and Mrs. Florean Strassburger of the Montgomery Council of Christian and Jews. Subject of the

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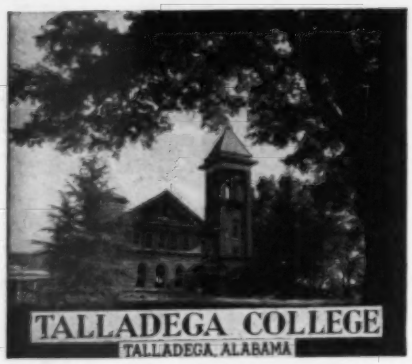

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symposium was "Community Planning for Inter-Group Understanding."

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) reports, among its recent activities, the visit of the All-American News Reel to the campus for a "take"; a concert by the Kryl all-women symphony orchestra of Chicago on December 10; and presentation of the American Negro Repertory Players, under the direction of Milton Wood, on November 10-11 in Page auditorium.

The American Veterans Committee, representing the 412 veterans enrolled at Lincoln, celebrated its first anniversary on the campus with an Armistice Day program consisting of a skit written by Robert Wheeler and the dedication of a plaque presented by President Scruggs on behalf of the university.

Dr. Sidney J. Reedy, professor of education, represented his alma mater, Colorado State, on invitation, at the inauguration of Dr. Charles S. Johnson as sixth president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. H. Hadley Hartshorn, principal of the laboratory school, has been appointed a member of the advisory council to the Missouri State Committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He succeeds the late C. C. Hubbard, of Sedalia, who was the first Negro member of the advisory council. As a member of the council, Mr. Hartshorn represents the nine Negro high schools holding membership in the NCACSS.

New president of the Lincoln university student government body is Alexander Bajulaiye Cotay, a native of Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

FISK UNIVERSITY awarded four honorary degrees on November 7 at the inauguration of its sixth president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. Charles H. Houston, prominent attorney of Washington, D. C., received the degree of LL. D.; Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of research, the Glidden Company, Chicago, the degree of D. Sc.; Dr. Robert Redfield, professor of anthropology, the University of Chicago, the degree of L. H. D.; and Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, of Sweden, the degree of Litt. D. Since its founding in 1866, Fisk has previously awarded honorary degrees to only three persons: Roland Hayes, 1932, the late James C. Napier, 1935; and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 1938.

Distinguished service awards were conferred upon four alumni during the inaugural exercises: Rev. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Massachusetts; Antonio M. Smith, of Dallas, Texas; Fannie E. Snow, of Evansville, Indiana; and James E. Stamps, of Dallas, Texas.

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As part of the plan to strengthen Fisk alumni groups, Mrs. Helen Howard, newly appointed alumni secretary who succeeds Randall L. Tyus, now field director for the United Negro College Fund, left the campus November 19 for visits to Fisk alumni in Chicago, Detroit, New York and Cleveland.

Goldie Gibson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was crowned on November 16 as "Miss Fisk of 1947-48" during candle-lit services in the university chapel. A sociology major, Miss Gibson was one of the five students who toured the country during the summer interviewing employees and employers for a manual on vocational guidance. A "Miss Fisk" is elected by popular student ballot each year, with voting based upon academic record, student leadership, and high standards of conduct of the candidates.

Three new trustees were elected to the Fisk board on November 6, it has been announced by Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs, chairman of the board. The new additions are Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosenwald Fund; Luther Evans, librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Beardsley Ruml, chairman, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City.

At WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on November 23 the department of music held a student recital under the direction of Theodore D. Phillips.

An addition to the college is a new mental hygiene service center operated in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the West Virginia State Department of Health. The clinic is equipped to administer therapy to the students of the college as well as to individuals in the community.

President John W. Davis accepted in November, for the college and the state, the farm-and-auto-shop buildings recently erected on the campus by the Federal Works Agency. C. E. Thornburg, project engineer who represented the FWA, has presented the buildings to the college subject to completion of minor unfinished items and a final inspection.

President Davis was one of the eight delegates representing the Northern Baptist Convention at a national conference on the community and religious education held December 2-5 in Columbus, Ohio.

James C. Evans, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War, was speaker at the evening vesper services of West Virginia State College on November 2. Mr. Evans was at one time in charge of the trade and technical division of

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the college before securing a leave of absence to serve with the War Department.

W. Tyler Nelson, professor of rural sociology and religious education in the theological seminary of Lincoln university (Pa.) was a recent speaker at the morning assembly of the college. Professor Nelson's visit was in the interest of the Lincoln theological school.

Dr. Tobias Wagner, visiting professor on the staff of the department of health and safety, began his second series of lectures in January on the psychology of accident prevention.

Founder's day exercises were observed on November 21 at SHAW UNIVERSITY in commemoration of the 82nd anniversary of the school, with the Rev. C. E. Griffin, pastor of the First Calvary Baptist church, Norfolk, Virginia, as speaker. Shaw was founded in 1865 by the late Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, an honorably discharged Union Army veteran.

Shaw's ministerial and rural church program now blankets North Carolina, and practically every minister in the state has access to the thirty-three courses now being given in the twenty-five centers scattered throughout the state. Two full-time instructors in the department of rural church, the Rev. Moses N. Delaney and the Rev. S. F. Daly, and nine part-time instructors carry on this work.

LOIS G. DOZIER

Gift and exchange librarian at the University of Notre Dame. *(See page 5.)*

Eleven students of the university have been chosen for inclusion in the 1947 edition of *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.*

The November, 1947, issue of *The Shaw Bulletin* is the "President's Report Number" in which President Daniel reviews the work of the university for the academic year 1946-47. According to his report, the university has acquired seven new pieces of property to be converted into residences for use by faculty members; completed work on Tupper Hall as a second dormitory for men; almost completed work on the first unit of the new gymnasium; received a grant of $40,000 from the General Education Board; and through the utilization of war-surplus properties added three buildings to the campus. He also reports a steady year-to-year rise in the enrollment and the admission of as many veterans as present limited facilities will accommodate.

The Shaw Players presented Thornton Wilder's three-act play, *Our Town*, on December 12-13. Annual North Carolina high-school drama festival will be held at the university in March.

Two $550 scholarship winners, Ashley M. Bryan, New York City, and Marjorie Frerup, Brooklyn, are among the eight New York state residents attending HAMPTON INSTITUTE on 1947-48 awards for study. Both are continuing students.

Forty-nine continuing and twenty-six entering students from nineteen states, Washington, D. C., and the Virgin Islands have to date received more than $19,000 in Hampton institute scholarships. Thirteen have received $550 awards.

The VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE band made its initial concert appearance on December 12 in the Virginia Hall auditorium, with a program featuring a variety of classical, semi-classical, and novelty numbers. The band was conducted by F. Nathaniel Gatlin, concert clarinetist and former director of instrumental music at Bennett college.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE, was principal speaker at the sixty-second annual session of the Missouri Association of Negro Teachers in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 13.

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Editorials

NOTE

WHILE there is so much talk in the air about preserving the civil liberties of the individual and of minority groups, and while this or that committee, conference, or congress is advertising what it is doing in this field, it is well to note that on December 8 the attorneys for the NAACP won their *twenty-second* victory in the United States Supreme Court. The conviction of one Eddie Patton for murder in Mississippi was reversed on the ground that for 30 years no Negroes had served on juries in Lauderdale county of John Rankin's state.

The first case won by the NAACP was in 1915 and the decision struck down the Grandfather Clause method of disfranchising Negroes. The second victory was in 1917, where the Supreme Court declared residential segregation by municipal ordinance to be unconstitutional. This month (January), twenty-one years after that opinion, NAACP lawyers and others are arguing before the highest court against the restrictive covenant method of residential segregation. The most obvious comment on this long record of successful legal action to safeguard civil rights is that it pays Negroes and, indeed, all Americans, to have a *continuing* organized group like the NAACP in existence.

A LOOK AT THE CANDIDATES

IT is January, eleven months before the Presidential election, and before the race gets to its emotional stage when every utterance will be interpreted as partisan politics it seems useful to have a look at the candidates from the admittedly narrow—but important—standpoint of what Negro voters may expect of them. This editorial is not an endorsement of any candidate mentioned, or of any party.

The Democratic candidate is, of course, President Harry S. Truman. There may be others later, but he is the one now in the race. Mr. Truman has a good record on the issues affecting Negroes. He had a good record when he was Senator from Missouri. He was for FEPC before he became vice president. After he entered the White House he called for FEPC legislation in his first message on the State of the Union. He stimulated his Department of Justice to some action on civil rights. He addressed the annual conference of the NAACP in Washington last June and made a speech which said more about the rights of minorities as citizens than any President has ever said directly to a Negro group. He has conferred with the Negro Publishers association and with other individuals and groups. He appointed a distinguished committee on civil rights which brought in recommendations full of political, economic and social dynamite, and Mr. Truman flinched not a bit, but urged the implementation of the report.

Like Mr. Truman, the leading Republican candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, is an officeholder. Mr. Dewey, it is safe to say, has the best record on the Negro of any of the Republican candidates. He has an FEPC law on the books and working in New York. He personally pushed it in the legislature and has defended its enactment subsequently with apparent sincerity. He has appointed Negroes to responsible and well-paid positions in his state. His record on appointing Negroes goes back to his days as special prosecutor when he had three lawyers on his staff. When he was district attorney of New York county one of his upper bracket assistants was a Negro attorney and two others, one a woman, were on the staff.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio has not much of a record on Negro issues. He joined southern Democrats in opposing the federal aid to education bill and at one point in the debate he rallied southern support by declaring that the bill would disturb the segregated school pattern in the South. On the first FEPC bill in Congress Senator Taft was frankly and actively hostile, and introduced a harmless bill which provided only for the investigation of alleged discrimination in employment. In the present Congress where he is a powerful GOP leader, Mr. Taft has kept his hands off FEPC legislation and has allowed it to proceed through channels. It is now in his committee and is expected to be reported out early in the session. Since there are scores of thousands of Negroes in labor unions, their attitude toward Mr. Taft is certain to be influenced by the Taft-Hartley bill.

Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, has not made much impression on Negro voters. He is young and liberal and comes from a state where there are few Negro citizens. He is for FEPC, but one little paragraph in a speech he made in Washington two years ago contained the old hokum about minorities "earning" their way to their rights. Apparently Mr. Stassen has, as yet, no Negro advisers. They would never have permitted that paragraph. The most that can be said at present is that because he is young and liberal Mr. Stassen would probably adopt fresh ideas on Negroes more quickly than "old guard" Republicans.

Governor Earl Warren of California is also a Republican candidate, but there is little information about him. He is not waging a campaign at this time and has refused all speaking engagements east of the Rockies. Governor Warren has appointed a capable and experienced Negro attorney to an important post on the California prison commission. However Mr. Warren did nothing to help a state FEPC bill, and it is said that his administration leaders killed the bill—all this before the ill-advised state referendum on such a measure.

There they stand as of January, according to the information in the hands of *The Crisis*. In these critical years there are, of course, many momentous issues before the American people. We do not suggest that Negro voters make their choices on strictly Negro issues, but it must be apparent to nearly everyone that the treatment of minorities ties in with the big overshadowing issue of democracy versus totalitarianism. Thus the views and acts of candidates on minority rights in a democracy become significant in the total evaluation of the men who would be President.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. BUNCHE

A DISTINGUISHED honor has come to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations Trusteeship division in his appointment as chief of the secretariat of the United Nations Palestine Commission. The commission will handle the difficult task of setting up the new Jewish state. Dr. Bunche is eminently fitted for his new post by his education at the University of California and Harvard, his travels and studies of colonial policies in many countries, his professorship at Howard university, and his work with the State Department and the United Nations since its formation in San Francisco in 1945. The salutations and good wishes of his fellow Americans go with him to the Near East.

"To Secure These Rights"

What is the historic civil rights goal of the American people?

In what ways does our present record fall short of the goal?

What is government's responsibility for the achievement of the goal?

What further steps does the nation now need to take to reach the goal?

It was to these questions that the President's Committee on Civil Rights sought answers during its investigations and studies authorized by Mr. Truman on December 5, 1946. The answers are provided in concise and unequivocal terms in the committee's report, entitled "To Secure These Rights," submitted to the President on October 29, 1947. In evaluating its assignment from the Chief Executive, the committee points out, it took cognizance of the fact that "we were not asked to evaluate the extent to which civil rights have been achieved in our country. We did not, therefore, devote ourselves to the construction of a balance sheet . . . Instead, we have almost exclusively focused our attention on the bad side of our record—on what might be called the civil rights frontier."

It took occasion to acknowledge the progress that had been made, however erratic it might have been, but it reiterates that "our purpose is not to praise our country's progress." Therefore, its report stresses, "our decisions reflect what we consider to be the nation's most immediate needs." This viewpoint should not be lost sight of in any consideration of the report.

Another fundamental principal is given emphasis by the committee—and it cannot have too much emphasis, defenders of "state's rights" to the contrary notwithstanding. That principle, in the words of the committee's report, is

The protection of civil rights is a NATIONAL *problem which affects everyone. We need to guarantee the* SAME *rights to every person regardless of who he is, where he lives, or what his racial, religious, or national origins are.*

A Reaffirmation of Faith

It was to be expected that any forthright report on civil rights, any documentation of the shortcomings in the equal application of civil rights, would meet with a mixed reaction and be the source of controversial discussion and comment. Any sanely thinking person cannot but realize, however, that the declarations of the committee are in truth but a *reaffirmation of faith* in all of those things we call "the American way" of life. They are, in addition, an indictment of the nation's failure to achieve anything like uniform realization of the democratic principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and particularly in the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution.

If this country now rejects and repudiates such a reaffirmation of faith in democratic living, after fighting two wars in one generation to preserve and spread democracy, it will make itself morally defenseless against the criticism and propaganda of other nations and peoples, thus weakening its useful influence in the world at a time when that influence is critically needed if the world, and itself, are not to be engulfed by chaos.

The committee deserves the gratitude of the American public and of the government for not minimizing our shortcomings and not evading the responsibility it had for recommending remedial action.

Equally, the President has earned the nation's gratitude for creating the committee. Many politicians, even many statesmen, have recognized as did Mr. Truman that "all parts of our population are not equally free from fear" and that the "federal government (has) the duty to act when state or local authorities abridge or fail to protect . . . constitutional rights." But few of them have had the moral courage to take the lead in seeking remedies. Mr. Truman has such moral courage.

This editorial commenting upon* To Secure These Rights: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights *should, because of its cogent reasoning and brilliant analysis, be read by every American. It is with the kind permission of Mr. P. B. Young, Sr., editor-publisher of the Norfolk, Virginia,* Journal and Guide *that we present herewith his illuminating editorial of November 8, 1947

Change Gradually, or Now?

The committee states pointedly that "we believe that the time for action is *now*" if this nation is to "move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

That declaration will serve to highlight two principal views on the solution of our interracial maladjustments. It sharpens the line between the gradualists, who believe evolutionary and educational processes will achieve the goal, and those who are less patient and share the committee's viewpoint.

The *laissez-faire* school believes in the inevitability of gradualness, to appropriate a phrase from certain British philosophers. Much of the critical comment on the committee's report, voiced understandably by the press and other spokesmen in the South, takes issue with the committee chiefly on this point. They plead for time and object to extending federal authority into the jurisdiction of the states.

The issue is certainly sharpened by the committee's report. Shall it be gradualism or a strict adherence now to principles long ago fought for and made integral in our way of life?

Many Negro people have patiently and sincerely accepted the technique of gradual improvement of their lot; have accepted in good faith the pledges of the gradualists that first-class citizenship "will come in time." Looking with a clear eye at the results they have begun to wonder.

It is only logical to expect such rights-cheated millions to ask "What time, when?" They begin to want to know the deadline. Do the gradualists have such a time in mind? Do they

want full equality of civil rights at any time? Or do they delude themselves and mislead others?

If this report had been made a quarter-century ago, it would have been met with the same critique "the time is not ripe now." If it were to be made a quarter-century hence, no doubt, the charge would again be that the recommendations are ill-timed. When, then, *is* this more *appropriate* time? Has anybody any idea?

For those who think that postponement, instead of facing up to conditions, is the only way out, history offers many disconcerting facts. Has postponement helped prevent a bloody and distressing situation in Palestine? Did appeasement and postponement prevent World War II and, among other things, the extermination by the Nazis of seven million non-combatant Jews? Did procrastination save would-be refugees to other countries? Has it solved the pressing problem of displaced persons? Did such a policy prevent Japan, Italy, and Germany from becoming aggressors?

These are questions that patient, long suffering people are asking with more frequency. They want to know, Is or isn't it time to face up to conditions? Do pleas for more time mean only more time to fix and freeze the pattern of inferior status?

Views of Report's Critics

Some sincere folk who would approach the problem differently than the President's committee speak of the progress being made now, of the reduction in lynchings, of the harm done by "confusing the issue," of the danger of the imposition of laws by Congress on the South, and of "the state of mind" that accounts for America's democratic shortcomings. There is possibly some merit in all of these points. However, those who come forward with them owe the public answers to other points, among them these:

(1) How valid is relative progress against the continuance of different degrees of democracy for different strata of the citizenship?

(2) If the total number of lynchings is declining, what of the number of horrible ones which *still* take place with the guilty going free because of legal technicalities, inept or cowardly enforcement, and (in the President's words) because of "weak and inadequate statutes" or the failure to "provide the Department of Justice with the tools to do the job." What of the travesties of justice that took place after the lynchings at Monroe, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., and the near-lynching at Jackson, N. C.

(3) Wherein lies the confusion of issues? If our way of life entitles every man to freedom and equality but some are short-changed, the answer is to correct the situation. There can be no "confusion" about that, nor in advocating such correction.

(4) If any laws are imposed on any of our states, it will be by the will of a majority of the people's elected representatives in Congress. That surely is the democratic way. Are a minority of the states or a minority of the whole people to impose the dictatorship of its recalcitrant will upon the nation?

(5) As to the present inequalities and proscriptions resulting from a state of mind among some of the people who wish to arrogate to themselves rights they would deny others, what of the state of mind of Hitler, who would have dominated the world with his "master race?" What of the state of the British mind that would have continued to subjugate the 13 original American colonies, but which did not prevail because great men in this land, both North and South, wanted freedom and created the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution?

FRENCH SAILORS RELAX WITH CHECKERS — *Four crew members of the cruiser Georges Leygues at the USO in Annapolis. L to R: Gabriel Elie, Toulon; Serge Bertran, Paris; Jean Bruckler Côte d'Or; and Charles Carmet, Toulon.*

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HEADS UN UNIT OF PALESTINE COMMISSION—*Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 43-year-old director of the UN Trusteeship Division, has been appointed to head the UN Secretariat attached to the five-nation commission which will supervise the partitioning of Palestine. The announcement was made by Trygve Lie, secretary general of the UN, December 3. Dr. Bunche was formerly professor of political science at Howard university.*

A Blueprint for Democracy

The Committee has proposed a *joint* federal-state program to strengthen the machinery for the protection of civil rights; it has not proposed reliance solely in the national government. In some cases it recognizes that only the uniformity of federal law can hold any promise of effectiveness. In other instances it recommends that states initiate action. In still others it recommends remedial legislation by both federal and state legislatures.

It has not equivocated. It has urged action at every major point where our practices, be they the consequence of federal or state action or inaction, are at variance with our vaunted democratic principles. It has provided the blueprint for putting democracy into practice. The extent to which its recommendations are adopted will test the sincerity of this nation's people.

"As the committee concludes this report we would remind ourselves that the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principles of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights —these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

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The Significance of Frank Yerby

By Hugh M. Gloster

How this popular novelist mixes the ingredients for his best-seller fiction

COMPARATIVELY unknown to the nation's reading public three years ago, 31-year-old Frank Yerby is today a widely recognized writer of American fiction. His swift rise from obscurity to prominence is due to the popularity of *The Foxes of Harrow* and *The Vixens,* romantic period novels set in nineteenth-century Louisiana.

As a novelist Yerby has gained laurels by focusing upon white rather than Negro characters. Performance—and not pigmentation—has been the basis of his success. Yerby's racial identity is not mentioned in advertisements and other releases issued by his publishers, who are doubtless delighted with the staccato music which sales of his books are evoking from cash registers in the nation's bookstores.

The recipe for Yerby's achievement in fiction is not new. It is an old one used many times before but still sufficiently toothsome to please the literary appetites of American readers. It is the recipe of Southern historical romance: a bold, handsome, rakish, but withal somewhat honorable hero; a frigid, respectable wife; a torrid, unrespectable mistress; and usually a crafty, fiendish villian. These characters, with their conflicting passions, are brought together in the land of mansions and magnolias during a period replete with social, political, and racial strife. The result is sufficient to satisfy any reader who likes bloody fights and sexy romance.

The story of Yerby's life is simple enough. Born on September 5, 1916, in Augusta, Georgia, he attended Haines Institute and Paine College, receiving a B. A. degree in English from the latter school in 1937. Thereafter he obtained a Master's degree at Fisk University and pursued further graduate study at the University of Chicago. Next followed two unlucrative years of teaching in Negro schools, the first at Florida A & M College in Tallahassee and the second at Southern University near Baton Rouge. While at the latter institution he married Flora Helen Claire Williams, who became the mother of his three children. From 1942 to 1945 he was a war worker at the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Michigan, and at the Ranger Aircraft Corporation in Jamaica, Long Island.

Dial Press

FRANK YERBY

Professional Writer

Although V-J Day signalized the emergence of Yerby as a professional writer, he had been priming for a literary career since high school days. In 1939 his short story, "The Thunder of God," appeared in *New Anvil.* In May, 1944, another story, "Health Card," which describes the mistreatment of a Negro couple by MP's, was published in *Harper's.* This piece, Yerby's first work to attract general interest, received the O. Henry Memorial Prize Award for that year. "White Magnolias" appeared in *Phylon* for the summer of 1944, and "Roads Going Down" for the summer of the following year. These pieces deal principally with phases of Negro experience in the South.

The Foxes of Harrow differs from Yerby's earlier efforts by concentrating upon white characters of ante-bellum Dixie. Published in February, 1946, the book immediately caught the fancy of the American people. Within two months it had sold over 500,000 copies and by the end of the year had passed the million mark. It was distributed by at least three book clubs and condensed in *Omnibook, Liberty,* and *Negro Digest.*

Covering a forty-year period from 1825 to Appomattox, *The Foxes of Harrow* opens with the arrival in New Orleans of Stephen Fox, an arrogant but handsome gambler whose scarred face "looked curiously like that of the countenance of a Lucifer shortly after the fall." Determined to win wealth and position in Louisiana society, Fox soon accumulates enough money to build the grandest mansion in the state and marry beautiful Odalie Arceneaux, a glacier-cold daughter of the patrician South. Although Odalie bears Stephen a fine son named Etienne, sex is to her a repulsive obligation. On the other hand, to quadroon Desiree, a green-eyed "golden girl with hair of tawny flame," love-making is a fine art. After meeting Desiree at a Quadroon Ball, Stephen richly establishes her as his mistress and thereby breaks the heart of his wife. Before dying of despair and a second pregnancy, however, Odalie wrings from Stephen a promise never to consort with Desiree again. Not aware that his mistress is with child, Stephen keeps his vow to a deceased wife and later marries her sister Aurore, who had adored him from first sight in full

knowledge of his unsavoury reputation with women. Stephen lives to see Harrow disintegrate and Etienne suffer shame and unhappiness because of the sins of his father.

The Foxes of Harrow reflects painstaking study of the Louisiana milieu and its history. Steamboat races, lavish social affairs, duels, yellow fever epidemics, secession, and war are depicted on the broad canvas of the novel. The institution of slavery is described, and events leading to the Civil War are woven into the story. Convincing portraiture is done of Inch, Etienne's upstanding Negro servant who rises from bondage to become an influential figure in Reconstruction government. In the delineation of Inch and several other Negro characters Yerby makes noteworthy departures from the handkerchief-head stereotypes who conventionally appear in Southern historical fiction.

Hollywood Version

Screen rights for *The Foxes of Harrow* were sold at a lush figure to 20th Century-Fox. Following the usual Hollywood pattern for dealing with complications of sex and race, writers of the scenario endeavored to please their reactionary audiences by eliminating censor-provoking representations of connubial unfaithfulness and interracial amours. The movie ends abruptly in 1835 with Stephen and Odalie reunited through financial reverses and the death of their first-born child. No mention is made of Aurore's extramarital affection for Stephen, and Desiree's racial identity is apparent only to those who are familiar with New Orleans and illusions to Rampart Street. Except for a slave girl who commits suicide rather than let her offspring grow up in bondage, the Negro characters are of the *Gone-with-the-Wind* variety. Scenario revisions, which have done incalculable harm to the plot of the photoplay, are largely responsible for many of the unenthusiastic reviews which the film has received.

Yerby's second novel, *The Vixens,* released last spring in an initial printing of 125,000 copies, joined *The Foxes of Harrow* as a popular favorite by moving to second position among the nation's best-selling novels. Treating the frenzied decade following the Civil War, the action is unfolded in New Orleans and rural Louisiana. Etienne, Desiree, and Inch are brought over from *The Foxes of Harrow,* but in minor roles. The main characters in *The Vixens* are Laird Fournois, a dashing Southern blueblood who, after fighting with the Union Army during the war, returns to Louisiana to seek political success with the help of Negro voters; Sabrina, his wife, a proud young Southern woman mentally deranged because of the death of her father in a race riot; Denise Lascals, a voluptous golden-skinned beauty with "hair like midnight" and lips "as scarlet as a poppy petal"; and suave, cunning, merciless Hugh Duncan, a villian bent upon the destruction of Laird and the winning of Denise. The passionate love of Laird and Denise eventually surmounts all barriers in a tense background filled with animosities, treachery, terrorism, lynchings, race clashes, and political intrigue.

Faithful Picture

Like *The Foxes of Harrow, The Vixens* gives a good picture of its historical setting. The economic and social foundations of feudal Louisiana are in ruins as a result of four years of war. Negroes are casting the ballot, holding office, and seeking to gain a foothold as citizens. Die-hard Dixie aristocats, operating through the Knights of the White Camellia and the Ku Klux Klan, are straining to wrest power from Carpetbaggers, Scalawags, and Negro freedmen. In portraying these varied characters of Reconstruction Louisiana, Yerby neither condemns nor glorifies, but lets the reader draw his own conclusions.

Despite their popular appeal, *The Foxes of Harrow* and *The Vixens* do not establish Yerby as a first-rate novelist. The use of secondhand materials, which provoked one critic (James MacBride in the New York *Times Book Review* for May 4, 1947) to refer to *The Vixens* as a "grab-bag of stereopticons" that Yerby "shuffled between covers and labeled a novel," causes the reader to think that the young writer knows more about libraries than about life. Furthermore, the author's seeming lack of ideological conviction is somewhat unexpected in fiction treating the cross-currents of life and thought in nineteenth-century Louisiana. Yerby also has a flair for melodrama which impelled one reviewer (see *Time* for May 5, 1947) to classify both *The Foxes of Harrow* and *The Vixens* as "drugstore fiction." While the assignment of Yerby's first novel to this category is highly debatable, the criticism does point to an inclination which assumes sizable proportions in *The Vixens.* Another questionable practice in Yerby's work is a delight in over-embellished diction as illustrated in references to "the scarlet splash of Denise's mouth" and Laird's eyebrows "like the wings of a duck hawk." This relish for melodrama and flamboyant phrases suggests a lack of restraint.

Assets as Writer

Nevertheless, Yerby has assets as a writer. He shows intimate knowledge, gained through study and research, of his locale and its history. He exercises balance in handling inflammatory, controversial subjects. He has faculty in the use of words, especially pictorial and passionate ones, and the power to maintain interest from the beginning of a tale to its close. His chief contribution, however, has been to shake himself free of the shakles of race and to use the treasure-trove of American experience—rather than restrictively Negro experience—as his literary province. *The Foxes of Harrow* and *The Vixens,* along with Willard Motley's *Knock on Any Door,* signalize the emergence of Negro novelists from the circumscriptions of color and the power of these writers to treat competently not only various aspects of Negro experience but also the broader life of this country and the world.

It has been announced that Yerby is now preparing two new novels, one dealing with a steel mill community and another with a West Indian theme. These books will be eagerly awaited by readers who wish to see further expression and full development of the literary talents displayed in *The Foxes of Harrow* and *The Vixens.*

REQUIEM

Gone! is the word they breathe to me,
The murmuring winds and the lilac tree;
The warbling brook has another tune;
Gone! is the charm of the magic moon.

I miss you so when the dawn flames red:
Your smile, your voice, the touch of your head
As it rested in loving content on my breast,
The intimate silence, the comforting rest.

Gone! but the days bring dreams of you yet
In the well-loved haunts where often we met;
Where joyous birds sing sweet and clear,
A requiem to you, my dear.

When heaven's gates have opened wide,
I shall find you waiting, beloved, inside;
At the journey's end, though the road seems long,
Our hearts will be glad for love's sweet song.

GWENDOLYN JACKSON.

The Negro—"Inside U.S.A."

By Marjorie H. Parker

An examination of Mr. Gunther's credibility as a commentator on the Negro in the American scene

THE fourth in John Gunther's famous "Inside" series, *Inside U. S. A.*,* is an encyclopedic work treating, with more or less detail, the history, geography, politics, economies, social structure and many other phases of each of our forty-eight states. (Washington, D. C., is reserved for a later book.)

Gunther describes the book as a study of "democracy in action." He says that it is "a search for facts and issues and an attempt to survey—without prejudice or pretension—those that may be found."

In the preparation of this book, the author traveled almost continually for thirteen months, seeking out key people in various communities and asking them questions like "what makes your community distinctive?" "Who really runs it?" and many more. In Pittsburgh, for example, *Courier* editor, William G. Nunn, was his source for information about the Negro; in Atlanta, Ira Reid.

Gunther describes his method as "personal"; his sources as "overwhelmingly word-of-mouth"; and estimates that nine-tenths of the book is the result of direct evidence picked up by his own eyes and ears.

For valuable information, political insight, and pointed gossip, this book has been, and will be read and discussed by large numbers of people. Because national and international situations continue to focus attention on race relations in the United States, Gunther's consideration of the Negro in the United States is particularly interesting.

It cannot be denied that Gunther is definitely conscious of the Negro in the American scene. In his preliminary statistical chart he includes, for each state, both the Negro population and the number of lynchings in each state from 1882 to 1944. His coverage within the text includes approximately thirty-five references to Negros scattered throughout the book; one entire chapter (out of fifty-two); and nine sections of other chapters with these interesting subtitles "Negroes in California"; "Negroes in the North"; "Negro Problem and Education in the Show Me State"; "Negroes in Chicago"; "The Harlems"; "Negroes in Pittsburgh"; "With Arnall on Decatur Street"; "The Negro Oxford"; "Negro Problem and White Primary"; and "Marching Through Georgia." Gunther found that, except in war-boom cities, the Negro problem hardly exists in the West and that the few Negroes who do live there live, by and large, fairly well.

Harpers

JOHN GUNTHER

Rising Prejudice

The tremendous influx of Negroes brought into California by the war has caused a steep rise in anti-Negro prejudice. San Francisco is more tolerant than Los Angeles, but its housing situation has been more acute and Negroes have suffered accordingly. On a state-wide basis there is no legal discrimination in California, although some towns do have restrictions. Several Negroes have risen to important positions in the political life of the state.

In the North, a similar migration has been going on intermittently since World War I. Gunther says that most educated Negroes when considering the Negro problem believe the movement of Negroes out of the South healthy, but that some established Negro residents of northern cities fear and resent newcomers, partly because housing is the most pressing Negro issue in the North.

The most interesting over-all aspect of the Negro issue in Missouri is in education, as highlighted by the Gaines and Blueford cases.

In Chicago, Gunther found patterns of discrimination generally similar to those found in other northern and border states, with housing as the primary issue. The author recommends *Black Metropolis*, by Horace Cayton, as a "superlative book" for those who might be interested in a fuller discussion of the Negro problem in Chicago. Harlem, though not the biggest, was to Gunther, "by all odds, the most important concentration of Negroes in America." Negroes in New York City are the nearest to full citizenship of any in the nation.

He reports that the Pittsburgh *Courier* is "one of the best known and the biggest Negro newspaper and that the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* is considered the "best." George Schuyler, formerly manager of the *Courier's*

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* *Inside U. S. A.* by John Gunther. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1947. XVI+979pp. $5.00.

New York office, he terms "one of the best—and most provocative—political writers white, black or any color, in the nation," and several references are made to Schuyler's writings and to Schuyler personally. Naturally, as one would expect, he devotes much the greater space to a consideration of the Negro in the South.

Southern Agriculture

Gunther believes that the future of agriculture in the South is very closely wrapped up with the future of the Negro. He thinks Dr. Benjamin Mays as intelligent as anybody he met in the South and finds that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois who, by the way, was never "a student at Atlanta," occupies a position similar to that of an Einstein or a Shaw. President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee he characterizes as "a conservative Negro leader" and "an extremely distinguished man."

The hysterical reaction to a statement made to friends in Natchez, Mississippi, that there were two sides to the Negro question gave Gunther the feeling that "maybe the greatest problem in the South was not so much Negro education, but that of whites." Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma City *Black Dispatch,* is termed "the most interesting personality among Oklahoma Negroes."

In the Southwest, Negroes are not conspicuous although the war brought a good many to Arizona. Their status in this region is somewhere between that of the northern and southern Negro. Gunther includes much other material of great interest, but its value or purpose is often obscure.

He tells of a young widow with small children who was running an airport and "whose eyes were frightened because the only pilot whom she trusted was a Negro." Why? This he does not explain.

He writes in another section of the dilemma facing ex-governor Arnall of Georgia (whom Gunther calls "one of the best progressives in the South"), when Arnall had occasion to write Dr. Mays an official letter. Gunther says "of course he could not address Dr. Mays as 'Mister' or 'Doctor' even in correspondence."

Again, discussing the patterns of segregation in Pittsburgh, he mentions the fact that "Three Negro boys were on a recent University of Pittsburgh football team and one, miraculous to relate, made a touchdown against Notre Dame."

Essentially a reporter, Mr. Gunther's strongest passages are those of objective detail and description. His descriptions of tenant farms and public schools in "Marching Through Georgia" and of atrocities in "Violence—The Record" are stark and unforgettable. His passages of analysis and explanation, however, in areas of race relations are weaker. Some are penetrating. Others are surprising.

In reporting an experience shared with ex-governor Arnall when the two observed the almost 100 per cent self-segregation of Negroes to certain Atlanta streets, Gunther reveals far keener insight than Arnall. Yet in another section he fails completely to understand why most Negroes in Atlanta did not like *Strange Fruit.* In still another passage he takes issue with Gunnar Myrdal, whose *American Dilemma* he often quotes as a reference on the Negro problem, on the question of the equality of racial groups. It is Myrdal's belief that "the Negro is not, *per se,* inferior to the white man, but that his seeming inferiority is the result of poverty, lack of education, and discrimination." Gunther's view seems just the contrary, although he evades coming to grips with the issue by saying that "the status of imputed inferiority is no excuse for the prejudice that makes him [the Negro] a third class citizen."

Racial Epithets

Even more surprising, however, are the varieties of unnecessary insults to be found in the book. There are many quotations containing the word "nigger," although they add little or nothing by way of clarification. In his list of "eight important grievances of the Negro aside from segregations," Gunther says that Negroes do not "like the terms 'high yaller,' 'darkie,' 'quadroon'" and many others which he lists in a footnote, yet us uses a quotation containing "nigger" to begin his section on "Negroes in the North" and one containing "darkies" to begin a section on "The Harlems."

He calls chapter forty-one "Negro in the Woodpile" and uses, or quotes, the same expression in at least two other instances. Is it possible that a man of Mr. Gunther's background and experience really believes that substituting the capitalized "Negro" for "nigger" decreases the insult of the expression? Incidentally, the expression has no obvious significance as a title choice.

In another section, there is a joke about a man who chortled at the news that he had syphillis, because he was for it since the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* was against it. This joke is supposed to show how even the best newspapers make enemies, but why does he put it into the mouth of a Negro?

Though Gunther makes conscious efforts at liberality he seems to react to the Negro as primarily a "problem"; seldom as a contributive human agent; rarely even as a potential asset. He calls the problem "Laocoonlike," "unruly," "dominant," "supremely difficult," "harassing," "most pressing," "controversially acute," "gravid," "cancerous" and so on. He believes the problem "insoluble under present political and social conditions, though capable of great amelioration."

Still Gunther may have done the Negro a great service. He does outline the Negro's plight for his vast American reading public. To the many Negroes who have followed his writing with interest this book will be a challenge and a spur. We may well wonder, "If this is how our friends see us, how very, very far we have to go."

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON

Here Wendell Phillips, tribune of the North,
Hurled thunder that the black man might be free.
Your voices once drummed blueclad soldiers forth
To end bloodgold. When they doomed slavery,
Sunbronzed Fred Douglass echoed Boston's tongue
Here in New England's throat.
But now outside
A shoeshine boy, free, black and really young,
Stoops low for nickels, gaunt and mummified.
Across this hallowed street a quiltpatched mother
Handguards a crying child, with toothpick legs.
Is this sweet Jordan for your darker brother:
The mouth that whimpers and the claw that begs?
Where is your bugle throat, old Faneuil Hall?
A drowsy nation needs a rousing call.

WALTER SNOW.

RESOLUTION

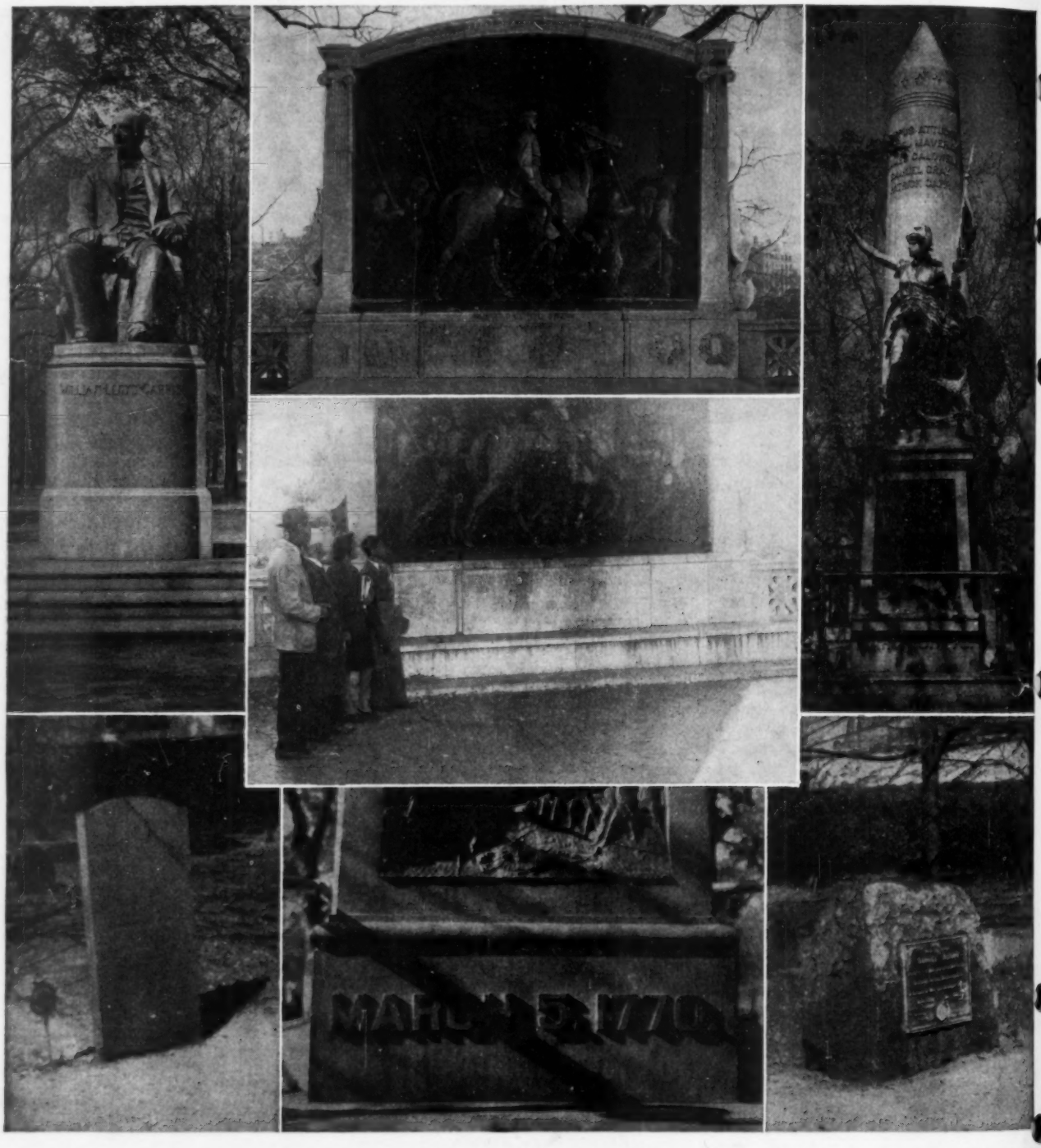
When the smoke is gone and the holes are filled,
And the smell of hate is a thin blown thing;
We shall wipe off the poor blood spattered moon,
And then by the clean bright stars we shall know
What we must do, and the way we must go.
We shall put the sky back together again.

We shall put the sky back together again,
But not as before;
Or the old, old breaks will soon show through
And some who've never seen the moon
And who live and die, knowing not of the broken sky,
Will say, "I told you so."

We shall put the sky back together again,
As we each must breathe, so Our knowing is
As it is for ourselves so to each and to all:
We cannot live beneath a broken sky;
We must put the sky back together again.

EDGAR T. TALBOT.

SOME BOSTON MONUMENTS



IT IS A TRADITIONAL CUSTOM *for Boston, Massachusetts, citizens to make an annual pilgrimage to their historic monuments, especially on January 1 during the Emancipation Proclamation day celebration; February 12, Lincoln's birthday; February 14, Frederick Douglass' birthday observance; March 5 Boston Massacre and Crispus Attucks exercise; and on June 17, Bunker Hill and Peter Salem Day memorial. With military escort, led by the governor of the Commonwealth and the mayor of Boston, eloquent floral and spoken tribute is paid to the interracial heroes of the American Revolution. Top, left, the imposing statue of William Lloyd Garrison on Commonwealth avenue; center, Boston's most famous memorial, the Robert Gould Shaw Monument stands facing the State House on Beacon Street. Rev. D. L. Ferguson and a group of students are viewing the monument. Top, right, is the Boston Massacre Monument, called the Crispus Attucks Memorial. The exact place of the massacre is on State Street below Washington. Attucks was the first to fall on March 5, 1770, while leading the attack, with Patrick Carr, an Irish-American. Bottom, left to right, the tombstone marking the grave of the victims of the massacre; close-up view of the base of the Attucks memorial; another tombstone marking the grave of the victims.—Rev. LeRoy Ferguson.*

Bilboism in New Jersey

By James Peck

What happened to a mixed racial group last summer when they attempted to use the swimming pool in the Palisades Amusement Park

IF you escaped the New York City heat last summer via the 125th Street ferry to some New Jersey lake or beach, you drove past Palisades Amusement Park and through the communities of Cliffside Park and Fort Lee. They are located atop the Palisades, directly across the Hudson River from Harlem, which is part of the nation's biggest and most cosmopolitan city. On the surface they look just like any other community. Nothing which met the eye as you drove through could have possibly turned your mind to the South and its cruel enforcement of jimcrow.

Yet if you had stopped off at Palisades Park on certain Sundays last summer you would have believed yourself suddenly transported to the heart of Mississippi. If you had been there on July 13 you would have seen police-officer Arthur Bruns man handled Melba Valle, colored model, because she lingered at the entrance to the park's pool after being refused admittance. Had you stopped off on July 27, you would have observed park guards beating up a small group of Negroes and whites who were refused admittance to the pool. Then you would have seen Irving Rosenthal, the owner, order police to get the group out of the park. The order was carried out so brutally that even Rosenthal protested to be told by police chief Fred Stengell: "We're handling this." You would have seen police and park guards carry four of the group aboard an empty bus and tell the driver to shut the door and head for the New York ferry. And you would have seen Sam Scott, a Negro, blackjacked in the back by one of the guards.

Arbitrary Arrests

If you had been there on August 3 you would have observed seven of the interracial group manhandled and then arrested at the pool entrance, while four others were seized as soon as they started to picket at the park gate with signs protesting the pool's jimcrow policy. While police were holding my arms at the pool entrance, a very fat park guard slugged me, fracturing a rib and making a deep cut over my left eye. In the police car Morris Horowitz, who was sitting next to me, was blackjacked by police officer No. 118. Had you arrived on August 10 you would have seen six of the group arrested as soon as they started distributing leaflets at the park gate. And if you had stopped off on August 31 you would have witnessed police, upon Rosenthal's personal orders, forcibly deporting members of the group as they had a month previous. When Albert Morris, a Negro, tried to take a picture of the scene, Rosenthal seized his camera. When Morris tried to grab it back, he was arrested and charged with assault. As our bus was leaving and we were leaning out of the windows shouting anti-jimcrow slogans, police officer N. 109 spat right into my face. When eighteen of us returned the same day to picket, we were immediately arrested. While we were awaiting arrival of the police car, a park guard came up to me and said: "I'd like to kill you!" The next thing I knew, I was in the police station twenty minutes later. He had knocked me out and broken my jaw.

Morgan Smith

MELBA VALLE *was manhandled by the police when she refused to move away from the entrance to the pool.*

Had you witnessed these scenes, you might have thought to yourself: "How can these things happen? Isn't there a New Jersey civil rights law, which police should be enforcing instead of violating?" But if you had called for an investigation, the investigator would turn out to be the Bergen county prosecutor, Walter Wynne, of the Hackensack firm of Wynne & Banta, whose nephew George (also a partner in the firm) represented Palisades Park at a preliminary hearing on the $270,000 damage suit brought by ten members of our group under the federal civil rights law. If you talked to police chief Fred Stengell of Fort Lee, he would tell you, as he told Irving Ravin of our group, that no Negro will ever be admitted to the pool and that he can be so quoted. And if you approached police chief Frank Borrell of Cliffside Park, who is said to have an interest in the park's concessions, he would explain, as he said in court, that although the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the right to picket and distribute leaflets, he will not recognize those rights and will continue to arrest any member of our group who asserts them. But Rosenthal's Palisades Park brings money into the two communities and members of the two police forces increase their earnings by working as park guards during their time off.

The attitude of the Palisades Park crowds on the jimcrow issue seemed to be summed up in the remark of the girl who told us: "Why don't you go away and let us enjoy ourselves!" But although the crowds were indifferent as to whether or not Negroes were admitted to the pool, a few protested once the brutality started. Several, including the son of the Haitian consul in New York, were mistaken for members of our group and were pushed around by park guards. Some had their cameras snatched from them.

You would have seen how completely the local conspiracy works, if you had attended the trial of Lise Wertheimer, one of the twenty-eight who was arrested during the summer for attempting to picket and distribute leaflets at the park gate. Inadvertently, recorder Valentine C. Franke found her guilty before the defense took the stand. And throughout the trial police chief Borrell, who had no business in the case, since he was neither prosecutor nor a witness, kept stomping back and forth in front of recorder Franke raising objections whenever the jimcrow issue arose. The court tried to make it, as described by police chief Borrell: "Just a plain case of disorderly conduct." Miss Wertheimer was convicted and fined $10.

In Fort Lee you would have seen recorder I. William Aronson convict six whites and a Negro who had been manhandled and arrested at the pool gate because the group "was over there to make trouble." No evidence was given to substantiate the specific charge, which was violation of a town ordinance against interfering with police in performance of their duty. The seven were convicted and fined from $15 to $25.

PARK POLICE *and other personnel, with Mr Rosenthal standing to the left of the man wearing the suspenders, getting ready to eject Miss Vallé, who is facing camera, from the park.*

POLICEMAN, *with back toward camera, guarding Miss Vallé, seated on bench in center foreground.*

POLICEMEN AND MR. ROSENTHAL, *man in dark suit with back to camera, in another sequence just before the ejection of Miss Vallé, seated on bench.*

Photos by Nathan Horwitz

Cases Appealed

Both the Cliffside Park case and the Fort Lee cases are being appealed to the New Jersey Supreme Court by our attorneys, Meyer Pesin and Hiram Elfenbein. Supreme court judge Joseph E. Bodine granted a writ of certiorari enabling the appeal over the protests of Joseph W. Marini and Albert S. Gross, Cliffside Park and Fort Lee attorneys, who argued that the cases constituted "a Communist-inspired attempt to force admission of minority groups" to the pool.

You might wonder how come Irving Rosenthal, the park's owner, who is a member of one persecuted race, could thus crack down on members of another persecuted race. One day Vivien Roodenko of our group started a conversation with Rosenthal in Yiddish. When it turned out that their families came from the same part of the Ukraine, Rosenthal told her that he knew what persecution is, that he had had relatives imprisoned in concentration camps and even killed under the Nazis. He concluded by asking her: "Now won't you please go get your friends and try to persuade them to get out of here." The fact that Rosenthal belongs to a persecuted race has nothing to do with his actions in this situation. The fact that he is owner of Palisades Park does. If he were not Jewish, he would act in exactly the same manner, because he is owner of a lucrative business.

But Rosenthal could not have gotten away with such Bilboism had he not controlled the governments of the two townships in which Palisades Park is located.

Regular Army Chaplain Assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground Unit

Captain George W. Williams, Sumter, South Carolina, has recently been assigned duties as chaplain for the 2151st Army Service Unit, Station Complement, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Chaplain Williams was one of 32 Negro officers who received commissions in the Regular Army in October, 1947. He is a graduate of Lincoln High School, Sumter, South Carolina, Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, and Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Saturday's Children"

By Charles H. Bynum

These three fought the dread poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis and won

"WHERE do you hurt most, Pete?" his friend asked.

Peter Verwayne just said "all over." That was about right, too. A diagnosis by the doctor of his day-old illness as infantile paralysis had added mental confusion to his physical pain. Actually, his left leg and arm were causing him the most pain, but the glimpses of the future which his mind was unfolding for him were more terrifying. Verwayne had heard of the crippling effects of infantile paralysis and was preparing himself for the worst.

By the time the ambulance arrived to take him to the hospital, his left side felt numb, and he felt without doubt that he was paralyzed for life. "This would have to happen to me," thought Verwayne. "I knew everything was going along too swell." . . . Appointment as Flight Leader, selection for further study in California, and then the really lucky break—promotion to Flight Commander and Instructor, with its opportunity to plan maneuvers. "All that's over now," he whispered.

But was it? From the moment, a few weeks later, when Verwayne was able to move the big toe on his left foot and then the little finger on his left hand, he was a new man. "Flight Commander, am I not? Well, so help me, I'll outmaneuver those germs. No, that's not the right language—those viruses—and invisible at that! 'I think, therefore, I am,'" mused Verwayne. And once more he was Flight Commander Verwayne of the 477th Bombardment Group of Selfridge Field, Michigan.

Verwayne never lost his fighting spirit. He was hospitalized for eighteen months. He saw many polio victims worse off than himself—the man in the iron lung who could move only his eyelids, and the lad who was paralyzed in both legs. He also met Mike, who had progressed from crutches to braces, and was now convalescing from his third operation, performed to enable him to walk unaided.

Following hospitalization, Verwayne returned to the Air Forces for limited duty. He had a slight limp, which the orthopedic surgeon felt would disappear in time. But Flight Commander Verwayne knew the limp would be of short duration.

Verwayne had no monopoly on a fighting spirit. Here is a thumb-nail sketch of Robert Jones of Kingston, N. Y. Bobby contracted poliomyelitis when a young boy and was left physically handicapped. He remembers how important he became on his return home from the hospital and how many times he related the incidents connected with his stay there. In fact, he can still recall his ride in the ambulance, with the siren wide open; the daily servings of ice cream; the pair of canaries in the recreation room; the gold fish which had a short life because everybody fed them all day long, and—best of all, the fun in the treatment pool.

Bobby remembers that as he grew older he wanted that feeling of importance to continue. He wanted to "be somebody." There was no money with which to go away to school, but he constantly sought to make himself independent. Unable to participate in sports with his buddies, he shifted his interest to indoor activities. He attended craft classes at the Community Center and began to master skills requiring use of his hands. A young man, now, Robert Jones operates a chair caning shop in Kingston and has developed a profitable business. He's "somebody."

Let's take a quick look at Donald Watson. A native of Boston, Mass., a graduate of North Carolina College for Negroes, and a resident of Durham, N. C., for many years, he would have you believe that his experience with infantile paralysis was negligible. Crippling effects—yes—but treatments over a period of time, muscle re-education here, orthopedic surgery there—and even the crippling was forgotten.

What Watson doesn't consider negligible, though, is his life's ambition to aid in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, an ambition acquired from firsthand knowledge of the problems of those with physical limitations. Recently, he received his M.S. degree from Simmons College School of Social Work (Boston) where he studied for the past year on a scholarship awarded him by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, not because of his bout with polio but because of merit.

Hospital experiences are always exciting and long remembered by everybody. Peter Verwayne and Donald Watson are typical alumni. Verwayne almost boasts that the equipment needed for treatment of polio patients is among the most costly used in medicine. Watson can quote figures: "respirators, $1,300 to $1,600; braces, $40-125; therapy pool, $3,800; massage tables, $40-$125; hot pack machines, $125-$350."

Verwayne knows he had the "best physical therapist in the country," winner of one of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis scholarships for study at the University of California. Watson, with a little encouragement, will admit to having the "finest orthopedic surgeon in the United States" (and one of the most unusual operations!) Jones, of course, reviews his experiences in greater retrospect but will bear testimony with the others that he had every possible care.

There are thousands of polio patients and most of them are as plucky as these three. There are almost 3,000 chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis ready to serve them. In addition, national headquarters allocates hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in an effort to dis-

(Continued on page 28)

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Clark Photo Service

DELEGATES *representing nine youth councils and two college chapters of the Virginia State NAACP Youth Conference photographed at one of the sessions. The state conference was organized in Roanoke, Virginia, November 1-2, meeting simultaneously with the twelfth annual meeting of the branches in the state.*

LEGAL

Mississippi Court Decision Reversed: On December 8 the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction of murder brought by the circuit court of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, against Eddie ("Buster") Patton on the ground that Negroes had been excluded from the jury which convicted him. He had been convicted in the circuit court of Lauderdale for the alleged murder of Jim Meadows, a white man. Patton, who maintained that a confession had been extorted from him, was convicted in February, 1946, and sentenced to death by electrocution. Upon appeal to the highest court in the state of Mississippi, his conviction was affirmed and the sentence ordered executed.

Attorneys for the NAACP brought the case before the U. S. Supreme Court by a writ of certiorari. Counsel argued that the state of Mississippi not only excluded Negroes from jury service by refusing to call qualified Negroes, but also effectively excluded them by preventing Negroes from qualifying under the laws of the state by means of force, duress, and intimidation in violation of the U. S. Constitution. The case will probably be retried in the state courts of Mississippi, at which time attorneys representing the NAACP will undertake to defend Eddie ("Buster") Patton.

COVENANTS

Round One: The first round in the fight against restrictive covenants opened on November 17 in the U. S. Supreme Court when Thurgood Marshall and Loren Miller filed the Association brief on behalf of a Michigan Negro property owner who had been ordered to vacate his property because the land was "protected" against occupancy by "any person or persons except those of the Caucasian race."

The decision of the Court in this case will undoubtedly have deep significance, since this is the first time since 1926, when the Court refused to review an appeal in a covenant case because of certain technicalities in the brief, that the question of the restrictive covenant has reached the U. S. Supreme Court.

The present case originated in Detroit, Michigan, when Mr. and Mrs. Orsel McGee were ordered by a local judge to vacate their recently purchased property at 4626 Seeboldt Avenue as result of a suit brought against them by Benjamin Sipes and neighboring property owners. Sipes and his neighbors charged that the McGee property was part of a subdivision "protected" against occupancy by Negroes and other non-whites through a restrictive covenant signed in 1934 (to run until January 1, 1960) by the previous owners. The Association defended the case and appealed the decision of the lower court to the supreme court of the state of Michigan, which eventually upheld the decision of the lower court.

There is tremendous interest in the present case, both on the part of individuals and organizations, because of the growing practice of restricting residential areas to occupancy by whites only through the device of the restrictive covenant. Though restrictive covenants are contracts between private citizens, they have, nevertheless, received judicial enforcement, which is held to be inconsistent with the Fourteenth Amendment and a violation of the treaty entered into between the United States and the member nations of the United Nations. This practice is now so widespread, and the areas affected so large and numerous, that restrictive covenants are today recognized as a problem of grave national concern. Nor are these restrictions directed solely against Negroes, since the courts have been asked to exclude from ownership or occupancy individuals coming from such diverse groups as the Arabian, Chinese, Greek, Hindu, Korean, Syrian, Puerto Rican, and even the American Indian.

Briefs amici curiae in the case have already been filed by the CIO, the National Lawyers Guild, the American

Veterans Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Congress, and other organizations.

JIM CROW

South Carolina Democrats: The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, consisting of circuit judges Parker, Soper and Dobie, sitting in Baltimore, Maryland, heard the argument in the case of George Elmore against the officials of the Democratic Party of South Carolina on November 18.

This case originated when Judge J. Waties Waring, of Charleston, S. C., on July 12, 1947, upheld the position of George Elmore, a qualified elector, to vote in the Democratic primary elections in South Carolina. Officials of the Democratic Party of South Carolina contended that since the state of South Carolina had repealed its primary statutes immediately after the Texas primary decision, the primary in South Carolina was not subject to federal regulations. George Elmore contended that the decision of Judge Waring was correct in that the Democratic primary election in South Carolina was really the only election and as such was subject to federal control under Article I of the Constitution as well as the Fourteenth and Fifteen Amendments to the Constitution.

It was also declared that there has been no material change in either the conduct or the effective result of the Democratic primaries of South Carolina since the statutes were repealed and it was concluded that "From this argument, only one conclusion can be deduced—the state of South Carolina cannot deliberately cast its electoral process in a form permitting an alleged private organization to perform an essential governmental function and at the same time to practice racial discrimination in the election that consistently determines who shall represent the state of South Carolina in the United States Government."

The case was taken under advisement by the court and a decision is expected in the near future.

Federal Employment Practices: Contending that discrimination in federal employment has gone virtually unchallenged since the closing of the FEPC, the NAACP labor department released in November, 1947, a report disclosing discriminatory practices in twelve major agencies of government. The report points out that complaints received by the labor department involve some 200 or more persons, but that thousands of others have escaped attention because "the bewildered victims of discrimination do not know where to turn for assistance."

CAMPAIGN WORKERS *of the St. Joseph. Missouri, branch. Front row, L to R: Mary Ann Ward, Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, Mrs. R. P. Beshears, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, and Mrs. Ada Bell. Standing, L to R: Alton Brown, Mrs. Mildred Nelson, Robert Chambers, Mrs. Mary Mays, Lordie Branham, Mrs. M. C. Thompson, Robert L. Drake, Sr., Mrs. Frieda Morley, and Linn A. Hedge.*

Among those specifically named are the State, Justice, Post Office, and Treasury departments. Speaking of the State Department, the report reveals that one branch of that agency has decided to change its discriminatory policy and is looking for a "highly qualified colored college graduate" to operate a mimeograph machine. The Veterans Administration is charged with segregating a number of colored employees on a floor *below the subbasement* in its main Washington office, where there is poor ventilation and numerous rats. Likewise the Post Office is accused of permitting its supervisors in Washington to shunt colored employees into a segregated dining room in that city.

Some of the cases cited are of veterans who have been denied employment because of their race. When a veteran complained to the NAACP about segregation in the dining rooms at an airbase in Japan where he worked, he was fired from his job as an instructor in electricity.

New Jersey National Guard: Governor Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey has been urged to oppose rumored attempts to establish segregated National Guard units in Newark and Jersey City. NAACP officials have learned from a thoroughly reliable source that such an attempt is to be made by a powerful pro-jim-crow group, which would later attempt to impose the policy throughout the state.

In urging the governor's intervention it was pointed out that the state's new constitution, which only recently received nationwide notice as a model.

Press Association

NON-SEGREGATED MEETING — *Former vice-president HENRY WALLACE (on rostrum, right) addresses a non-segregated audience in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Wheat Street Baptist church, November 20, 1947. Plainclothesmen stood around outer edge of the auditorium, which was filled to its 3,000 capacity. Negroes and whites were about equally divided.*

democratic, state constitution, unmistakably condemns discrimination or segregation in the militia.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

New York Businessman: Newest $500 life membership in the NAACP was purchased in November by New York businessman, Sidney Kessler. In becoming a life member, Mr. Kessler expressed his gratitude to the 600,000 members of the Association for the "tremendous job the association has performed in fighting for and safeguarding the civil rights of Americans of all races, creeds and colors."

What the Branches Are Doing

ALABAMA: The MONTGOMERY branch continues to report cases of police brutality against Negroes, the most recent one being the police killing of Amos Starr at Tallassee, Alabama, on October 25, 1947. Although Starr was shot in the back under the shoulder blade it was the contention of police officer Cecil Thrash, who admitted to firing the fatal shot, that he shot in self-defense because Starr was advancing upon him with an open knife. It is certainly a tribute to Starr's courage to expect him to advance upon three armed police officers with a knife.

In the conference which branch officials had with Mayor John L. Goodwyn following the shooting, the mayor gave them to understand that he had authorized his police to take no chance with criminals and to use all force necessary in subduing and arresting them. The mayor also hinted that he would be the sole judge as to the amount of force which it would be necessary for an officer to use in discharging his duty.

COLORADO: Among some of the recent activities of the DENVER branch listed in the report of branch counsel, Samuel D. Menin, to president W. F. Turner are the following: "I have, on behalf of five individuals who were discriminated against in Manitou and Colorado Springs, filed five suits against the Walgreen Company in Colorado Springs and five against the Loop Cafe in Manitou. These suits are pending and will probably come to trial in the spring of 1948 at Colorado Springs.

"Another suit which I filed against the Stratton Cafe in Colorado Springs was settled satisfactorily.

"A suit has been filed against the Rainbow Ballroom. This action is pending, and because of the crowded docket may not come to trial before the summer of 1948.

"During the summer there were reports that the Lakeside Amusement Park was discriminating against Negroes on the dance floor. As a result ten suits have been filed in the district court of Jefferson county. Three of these are being financed by the branch.

"On October 31, 1947, there appeared in the Denver newspapers a story concerning discrimination in a baby contest held in Casper, Wyoming.

"The facts indicated that a Negro mother, Mrs. Effie Mae Gray, had entered her child, Ronald, in a contest sponsored by the ladies' auxiliary of the Moose Lodge of Casper. There could have been no mistake as to the race of the mother and child, since the mother took the child with her when it was entered. She then sold a large number of tickets, piling up a large vote for her child. After more than a week of selling she was called in and requested to withdraw her child from the contest. This same treatment was accorded another Negro mother and her child, Mrs. Roscoe Howard.

"I felt that this conduct on the part of the Moose lodge auxiliary was most reprehensible and when I learned that the Veterans Council was going to hold a hearing on the matter, I arranged to fly to Casper to be present, since I had learned of the hearing only a few hours before it was to be held.

"The significant thing about the hearing was the fact that no member of the ladies' auxiliary appeared, nor were any available by telephone. The result of the hearing was the passage of a resolution by the Veterans Council condemning the racial discrimination of the ladies' auxiliary of the Moose, as well as their poor sportsmanship."

Clark

HONORABLE RICHARD T. EDWARDS, *mayor of Roanoke, and Attorney Reuben E. Lawson, senior advisor of the Roanake, Va., youth council and the Virginia state youth conference, shake hands happily following the former's welcome address at the annual convention, Roanoke, November 1-2.*

FIRST PRIZE WINNER – *Claudette Nichols, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Odell Nichols, won first prize, a $25 bond and the title of the most popular baby in Las Vegas, Nevada, in a baby contest sponsored by the Las Vegas branch of the NAACP.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Full support of the report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights was voted on November 23 in a set of resolutions adopted at a full-membership meeting of the WASHINGTON branch held at the John Wesley church. Boris Shishkin, a member of the civil rights committee, addressed the audience on the function of the committee and followed his address with a question and answer period on the importance of immediate action.

The following members were elected to the nominating committee to bring in a slate of officers and executive committee members for the year 1947-48: U. Simpson Tate, chairman; Wayman Haynes, Rev. C. E. Holland, William S. Anderson, Mrs. Marie Funches, Jeannette Carter, and Dr. E. B. Henderson.

MICHIGAN: At a huge mass meeting at the Bethel AME church in November, sponsored by the DETROIT branch, Detroit citizens asked that prosecutor James N. McNally act to have a coroner's inquest into the killing of 13-year-old Beverly Lee by patrolman John Begin. Hundreds of individual protests were sent to the prosecutor by persons present at the meeting demanding that he reopen the case.

Prosecutor McNally had previously refused a warrant on the grounds of justifiable homicide in spite of the facts available to him and the public clamor for a thorough airing of the case.

Governor Kim Sigler denied a writ of extradition to Alabama and saved the return of Erskine O'Neil to that state.

In 1940 Erskine O'Neil had been charged with stealing a cow in Alabama and upon advice of the sheriff had pleaded guilty to this offense. He was subsequently sentenced to three years on the Alabama road gangs from which he escaped after serving almost a year.

O'Neil then served in the armed forces of the United States, and received an honorable discharge after seeing action overseas. He immediately re-enlisted in the U. S. Army and received another honorable discharge after completing his tour of duty. O'Neil had a very fine work record and had made an excellent adjustment as a private citizen. These facts were presented to Victor C. Anderson, legal advisor to the governor, by Edward M. Swan, branch secretary, and Joseph A. Brown, attorney for O'Neil. Mr. Anderson studied the facts in this case and then presented them to the governor.

NEW JERSEY: Dr. Durward Pruden, professor of social studies at New York university, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the

PATERSON branch. A native of Texas, Dr. Pruden has been active in denouncing and writing against lynching.

The Paterson branch is interracial and inter-faith and under the presidency of Rev. Charles L. Tarter, pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian church, has set a community pattern in the application of democratic principles.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER *in the Las Vegas, Nevada, branch baby contest, Charles Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hall.*

NEW YORK: The quarterly conference of the NEW YORK conference of NAACP branches was held at Far Rockaway November 14-16, 1947. The conference theme was "Operation—Civil Rights" and among the speakers were Thomas Thurmond, president of Far Rockaway branch; Mrs. Anne Jones Aldrich, executive secretary, Great Neck branch; Mrs. Marion Wynn Perry, national legal staff; Dr. Leon Scott, chairman, state education committee; Stanley Faulkner, member New York bar; Irving Cahn, member Long Island bar; James Egbert Allen, state president; and Burton G. Rudnick, member Brooklyn bar.

On November 25, 1947, James Egbert Allen, president New York state conference, wrote a letter to the editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* commending that paper for setting forth "the circumstances which led up to the trial" of the assailants of Grant, the Negro chef at the Monopole Restaurant in Port Henry, New York. Mr. Grant had been fighting a losing battle because of frequent delays and postponements until the *Herald Tribune* set forth the facts in the case in its issue of November 17, 1947.

OHIO: The CINCINNATI branch has learned in furthering its inquiry into local housing that hundreds of buildings in the West End section of Cincinnati are unsafe for habitation and that the building commission is reluctant to condemn the dwellings because there are no vacancies available for Negroes.

The Cincinnati branch held its annual membership meeting and election of officers on November 30 at the Lincoln Community Center. Ethelbert N. Anderson was re-elected president; Andrew Merriweather, first vice-president; Robert Hubbard, second vice-president; Mrs. Marietta Cordell, recording secretary; Mary Rozier, assistant secretary; and Joseph Weathersby, treasurer. The new officers were installed December 28.

In giving the annual report of the activities of the branch, L. P. Bailey, executive secretary, told the members that the branch condemns the Republican ward heelers who deliberately lied to the people when they told them that if they wanted to save PR they should vote "yes" to the proposed amendment which appeared on the November ballot. A great number of persons did not know until after the election that they had been "sold down the river" by the local Republican machine. When these ward heelers make their annual appearance next year around election time they will not find the people so eager to deliver their votes to them.

The branch favored retention of "proportional representation" because only through that system had a Negro ever been elected to the city council.

The CLEVELAND branch has intensified efforts to save Commodore Richardson from being returned to Tennessee, where he was unjustly tried and convicted on a charge of vagrancy. The branch contends that a misdemeanor is not sufficient grounds for extraditing Richardson from the state of Ohio.

Strong evidence was brought out in the Friday hearing of police brutality charges in Cincinnati when witnesses in the Madisonville Posse case testified that they had seen civilians carrying arms and mingling with Cincinnati policemen. Charges were also made that police officers made no attempt to disperse the armed civilians.

The branch had charged at the time of the incident that a call was broadcast over WCPO by Dick Williams, a former announcer there, asking civilian help for the Police Department in searching Ault Park woods in quest of a rape suspect. More than 50 armed persons flocked to the Madisonville section in response. The branch pointed out, in making the charge, that mob violence could have resulted from recruiting a posse at random.

Other cases involved in the police brutality hearings are those of Haney Bradley, who was allegedly beaten without cause by two policemen on the morning of June 13; Charles Williams, also beaten; and Mrs. Lillie Mae Ferguson, mother of two children, who was hauled from her home by dectectives in October, 1946, as a suspect in a coat theft.

Nathan K. Christopher was re-elected to head the Cleveland branch for the year 1948 at the December 3 meeting at the Antioch Baptist church. Because of his accomplishments, Dr. Christopher has been repeatedly elected branch president. The other offices elected at the same meeting are George Segal, vice-president; Crosby C. Ramey, second vice-president; Dr. James E. Levy, third vice-president; Mrs. Juanita B. Morning, secretary, and Edward Jackson, treasurer.

Madison S. Jones, administrative assistant in the national office was principal speaker at this meeting and gave an excellent address on "The NAACP, The President's Committee on Civil Rights, and the NAACP Petition to the United Nations." His talk was factual, informative and interesting.

Clayborne George installed the members of the executive committee for 1948 and Attorney Watson gave the PANCA (PANCA is an anagram of NAACP and a title given to one who writes 100 or more memberships) award to all persons who had secured at least 50 memberships each during the 1947 membership campaign. After congratulating the winners on behalf of the branch, Mr. Watson gave certificates to the following: Mrs. Dovie D. Sweet, L. Pearl Mitchell, Clayborne George, Mrs. Lillie Gorman, Ermer L. Watson, Nathaniel Bowen, Chester K. Gillespie, James Bolden, Mrs. Cassie Haynesworth, Hulda Thomas, Lethia Clore, Lillian McCall, Francis Bolden, J. W. Jackson, G. Martin Davis, J. C. Webb, Alonzo Scott, Francis Wood, Mrs. Odessa Salvant, Mrs. Elsie Hamilton, Mrs. Grace Butler, Eugene Bonner, Charles P. Lucas, C. W. Hawkins, S. G. Irving, Henry Galbreath, Mrs. Margaret H. Evans, Mrs. Rosa Strickland, Mrs. Amanda Fowlkes, Mrs. Betty Mitchell, Aaron Martin, Mrs. Annette Chapman, Mrs. Odessa Cornish, Mrs. Hazel W. Lucas, N. K. Christopher, George Segal, and George Thompson.

CAMPAIGN QUEEN *of the Dallas, Texas, branch, Mrs. Marie G. King, who led her campaign both as team captain and in individual production of members.*

The branch has asked Governor Thomas Herbert to integrate Negroes into the Ohio National Guard in conformity with the non-segregation pattern of such states as Connecticut and New Jersey, quoting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson to the effect that "The decision as to whether a National Guard unit is to be composed of Negro or white personnel is a matter for State determination."

What the Regions Are Doing

Southwest Region: Callie A. Hicks of the DALLAS, Texas, branch has the unusual distinction of having become a national Panca (that is, one writing 100 or more memberships in ten successive membership campaigns, thus being personally responsible for bringing in nearly 2,000 members. Miss Hicks was the runner-up in both "captain and individual production" during the last campaign. She is a teacher in the local public schools and an active civic worker.

Campaign queen in the last Dallas membership campaign was Mrs. Marie G. King, who led both as a team captain and in individual production, securing 401 members for her team and 291 individually. Mrs. King is a clerk in the home office of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

HEARNE, TEXAS: Hearne's "little Sweatt" case, involving application of a local teen-age girl for admission to the so-called "white" school, was filed in Federal Court down in Houston, November 21, by the NAACP through Attorney W. J. Durham, the Association's state resident counsel. Meanwhile, the 712 Negro children of this community, for the second time this short school term, are

PRESIDENT, *Canton, Ohio, branch, Mrs. Ruth Robinson. Under the four successive years of her leadership, the branch has shown steady progress and achievement.*

out of school, walking the streets with nothing to do and no place to go.

The first time this happened was a little over a month ago. The reason then was to register mass protest against the wretched school conditions which later led C. G. Jennings, Hearne business man, to present his daughter, Doris Fay, 13, for registration at the "white" school on September 15 in the teeth of hostile local sentiment. It was a frank school strike, that first walkout. It went on for a week, and then the children flocked back when parents gave them the nod.

MARION BOND *receiving a gold loving cup from Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore, Md., branch, and Jentry McDonald, chairman membership committee, in behalf of the branch for her dynamic leadership in the branch membership campaign which netted 14,000 members.*

But no amount of nodding will get the children back to school this time, if conditions remain the same. And here are the conditions:

The Hearne children are out of school now frankly and simply because (1) the weather is cold, and there is no heat whatever in the whole place; (2) the days have been a little overcast, and the light of day is the only light the school provides to read by; (3) the water fountain is in a low place on the "campus," and during these rainy days you have to wade if you want to drink; (4) the toilet for both boys and girls consists of just one small outhouse, separation of the sexes being achieved by one thin wall. In brief, the Negro children of Hearne are out of school this time simply because parents are mortally afraid their children will sicken and die, literally, if they do go to school.

Developments which led to the present situation in Hearne date back to 1945, when the "Negro" school burned. As replacement, Negro citizens were promised a $300,000 plant to be financed jointly by existing funds, federal aid and a bond issue, for which the Negroes enthusiastically voted. But when it came time to build, the school authorities begged some prisoner-of-war barracks from the federal government, had these hauled to the Negro school site, spliced them together—and there was your school. The whole transaction cost possibly $40,000.

This stunning procedure caused Hearne's Negro people to open their eyes for the first time, so to speak. They compared their $40,000 makeshift with the magnificent $3,500,000 school plant for whites. They seemed to realize suddenly that they were 60 per cent of Hearne's population, owned 60 per cent of the homes, had 712 school-age children to 680 white. All of this thoroughly aroused them, from old folks down to kids. The ensuing school strike a month ago, and later the presentation by Jennings of his daughter to the "white" school for registration, were expressions of their anger and resentment.

When interviewed with reference to the latest development, the inability of students to attend school because it is unheated and unlighted, a Hearne Negro resident made this cynical comment: "They put out talk at the time of the strike that they were going to put all Negro parents in jail for keeping their children out of school in violation of truancy laws. Now since the children can't go to school, I wonder who ought to go to jail now?"

LA GRANGE: Three teachers, one the principal, of the Randolph Colored school of Texas, have received summary discharges under 24-hour termination clauses contained in home-made contracts issued to Negro teachers only.

The discharged teachers are W. M. Collins, principal of the school; F. D. Palmer and T. W. Moore, teachers. Mr. Moore was fired October 16; Mr. Collins and Mr. Palmer received their dismissals on October 14 and 30, respectively.

Events leading up to this high-handed action insued when Moore and Palmer sought to be relieved from driving school buses, a task which they were compelled to perform in addition to their teaching duties and for which they received small extra compensation. They pleaded that the two school buses were in such deplorable condition that they often broke down, causing them to miss much of their class work and often to arrive at school exhausted and in no condition to teach.

JUNIOR YOUTH COUNCIL, *Boston, Mass., group after a recent minstrel show and cabaret.*

Bell

Instead of granting their request, the school board dismissed them from both assignments, charging them with having driven the buses at high speeds. In response to this action the entire student body of 500 pupils staged a three-day strike beginning October 24.

According to a reliable source, Superintendent C. A. Lemmons of the La Grange school district, accompanied by the principal of the LaGrange white school, went to Mr. Collins's office on Friday morning, October 27, and demanded that three boys—Ira Pool, Wilbrew Davis and James Green, reported to be leaders of the strike—be sent in to them. They took these boys to the "white" school and there reviled and threatened them in an attempt to obtain confessions. Failing in this, Lemmons came back and told Mr. Collins, "We pay you a good salary, you have influence, so go out and get these children back in school."

Previously, a committee composed of "sponsors" of the Negro school had waited upn Mr. Lemmons, asking the reinstatement of the two dismissed teachers, new buses, additional rooms and janitor service, since the latter was being performed by teachers. When asked to "get these children back in school," Mr. Collins wanted to know if the demands of the "sponsors" would be complied with. Upon receiving a negative answer, Collins informed Lemmons that he would not ask the children to come back under such conditions. The next morning he received his letter of dismissal, effective October 30.

At the present time NAACP attorneys are reviewing the case preparatory to further action.

Leonard McCowan, a young resident of CENTER, Texas, was struck under the ear and killed with his own gun, which his assailant, police chief Bryan McCollum of Center, had asked McCowan permission a moment before to inspect. The wanton murder occurred November 4, and was committed in broad daylight on a prominent street corner.

According to an eyewitness, a woman who at present wishes her name withheld, Mr. McCowan had told her, as he emerged from a doorway with the gun slung over his arm, that he was going hunting, and the two of them had walked toward the corner.

At the street corner McCowan met McCollum, who inquired as to the former's destination. Upon receiving a reply, McCollum asked to see the gun, examined it, and found it not to be loaded; then without a word of warning swung the butt against McCowan's neck, killing him instantly. The woman reports she was stunned by the vicious act, since the conversational exchange between the two men had been pleasant and friendly, giving no indication of the tragedy in the making.

Investigation reveals that possible motive for the murder stemmed from the fact that some time ago McCowan's brother, while at work, warned a white man who had drawn his foot back to kick him that the kick would likely be the man's last conscious act. Shortly afterwards McCowan's brother was mobbed and beaten and left unconscious on the roadside near his house. The brother later recovered, and the surmise is that Leonard McCowan was assaulted under the impression that he was his brother.

The case has been turned over to the Texas NAACP, which is exploring all aspects to determine what course to take to bring the murderer to justice.

Book Reviews

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

From Slavery To Freedom: A History of American Negroes. By John Hope Franklin. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1947. XV+622+XLIpp. $5.00.

Fully conscious of the long and immense service that Carter Woodson's *The Negro in Our History* has rendered, a general historical work on the American Negro that would serve both student and layman alike has long been needed. John Hope Franklin's *From Slavery to Freedom* has now met that requirement. Stating that "I have undertaken to bring together the essential facts in the history of the American Negro from his ancient African beginnings down to the present time . . . with due regard for the forces at work which have affected his development . . . to interpret critically the forces and personalities that have shaped the history of the Negro in the United States . . . [and to maintain] a discrete balance between recognizing the deeds of outstanding persons and depicting the fortunes of the great mass of Negroes," the author proceeds to do just that.

Opening with a brief but adequate picture of the beginnings of the present day American Negroes in Asia during the pre-Christian era, Dr. Franklin follows with a most lucid recounting of "that peculiar institution," as he is wont to refer to slavery. The analysis of this subject has been most competently handled and in such a manner as to afford excellent understanding of the slave trade, comparison of slavery in each of the colonies, as well as with other localities in the Americas where it flourished. The story of black servitude is pictured objectively, with proportional treatment of both its positive and negative aspects. That the mass of people are completely ignorant of the "seasoning in the islands," that Africans underwent prior to shipment to mainland bondage, is well known. Here, however, this phase of a debasing social institution is recorded so that its ramifications and interrelationships with other aspects are given correct historical perspective.

There then follows an erudite elaboration of the outstanding factors in the growth of America from colony to federal union to industrial imperial State of today, with the part that Negroes played interwoven through the major events during this development. Of importance in this connection is the attention paid to happenings of recent years, such as the Great Depression, the New Deal, World War II, and the trend in international affairs, bringing the volume up-to-date.

In spite of the general excellence of the book there are shortcomings which mar its all-round superiority. Entirely too much space is devoted to the discussion of slavery—nearly one-half the volume is concerned with this subject. There is digression from the announced purpose of historical development in terms of the Negro masses rather than personalities as the years pass, until overemphasis on personalities prevails in the latter part of the work. In some discussions there is actual historical misinterpretation. The major defects become apparent as the author moves into a treatment of current happenings. Unlike his sound, balanced handling of the early history of the Negro, it seems that his nearness to events of recent years has skewed his historical vision, for his detached perspective is lacking in his discussion of contemporary movements.

In speaking of the New Deal 'Black Cabinet" assertions are made that do not stand up to reality. For example, it is claimed that "while the 'Black Cabineteers' were not responsible for all of the improvements of the conditions of Negro federal employees, they could view with pride all of the changes and could claim as their handiwork a considerable number of them." That the "Black Cabinet" had no real authority and the members were of no great importance, as *Life* magazine stated, is commonly known. Not a member held a policy making position. This is a serious misrepresentation of fact.

Again, in alluding to the Negro in world affairs, because the Negro press raised its voice at times on world issues, the impression is given that Negroes are alert to international developments; that "The interest of the Negro in world affairs lagged very little after Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935"; that they did not exaggerate the importance of the San Francisco conference; that "Negroes from all over the United States went to San Francisco in considerable numbers" to attend the founding meeting of the United Nations; that "Negroes took the liveliest interest in the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council." Even if unintentional, this is outright historical distortion. Americans generally pay little attention to international affairs and Negroes as a part of the whole merely reflect this general attitude. This has been recently substantiated by several national opinion polls which have found the people

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO *students demonstrated in mass meeting December 8 against alleged discrimination against Negroes in the medical school of the institution.*

Acme

of this country unusually apathetic to world affairs. In fact, they found a high percentage who had not even heard of the United Nations, and the vast majority did not know nor understand what the debates of the General Assembly and its constituent bodies were about. Actually, the Negro, like the rest of his fellow citizens, is woefully uninformed on such matters.

Nevertheless, this is a piece of work whose advantages far outweigh its shortcomings. It presents its subject matter in a clear and lucid style. The material, in both content and form, is handled so as to give proper perspective to historical implications. The discussion of the social and cultural strivings of the Negro is an admirable example of the fusing of social, historical, economic, anthropological, and political phenomena pointed towards the fostering of the Americanization of the Negro. Chauvinism is absent — the positive and negative aspects of the Negro are given equal consideration and objective treatment.

Because of its simple, yet intellectual style, it lends itself admirably for use as a textbook for the college or upper-level high-school student, and as a general reader for the lay public. Although the problem of footnotes has been sensibly taken care of by omitting them, yet the research scholar or pure academician will find this an important and helpful source, for there is appended a full discussion of supporting data in the bibliographical notes. John Hope Franklin is an intellectual historian who can well take pride in this product, for judged on its all around worthiness it is a volume of solid structure and impressive scholarship.

HUGH H. SMYTH.

A SOUTHERN BANTU

Jamba. By Wilfrid Dyson Hambly. Chicago: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1947. 246pp. $2.75.

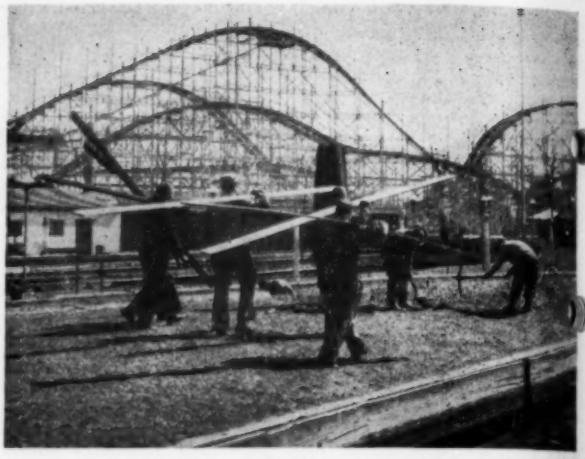
Wilfrid D. Hambly is one of this country's eminent anthropologists who is an authority on African culture. His many years of study and research in and about the dark continent have given him a large store of information, only a very small part of which he has incorporated in a biographical story of *Jamba*, a man of the Ovimbundu people of Angola.

The unfolding of Jamba's life, from the prenatal stage to his death, enables the reader to become acquainted with the important elements of Ovimbundu society. The medicine man's divination of his birth, his childhood, youth and initiation in the "boys camp" into manhood, his experiences as a hunter, caravan trader, and traveler are simply set down. All of this is interwoven among the social existence of these people—the place and role of women, the function of the male elders and respect shown them, marriage and death, religious rites and entertainment, and the proverbs and maxims which serve as lifelong guides.

As a novel this volume will hardly receive wide acclaim. It has but a thin thread of romance, only a moment or two of excitement, and a lack of depth. Then too, its theme is not a popular one, so it possesses only categorical appeal. Its major shortcoming, however, is that it is undated, and there are too many western people today who will be prone to accept this story of a primitive man and his people as "factual" evidence of the backwardness of Africans, rather than as a dramatized piece of cultural fiction of a period far removed from the contemporary scene.

But the book has positive value. The author has taken anthropology, an invaluable and interesting social science, and placed it in a form that should lend itself appealingly to the teaching of this discipline. A series of such works, written as honestly and closely to the cultural patterns of a social group as *Jamba* about little known peoples, would serve admirably in broadening the understanding of the public and contribute to better international relations.

HUGH H. SMYTHE



Wide World

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK — *A general view of the park located across the Hudson River from Manhattan. See article "Bilboism in New Jersey," page 17.*

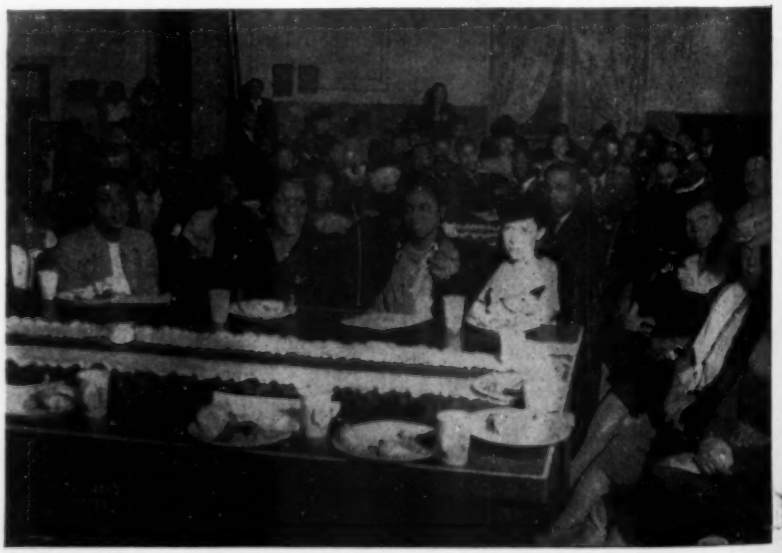
PERILOUS LIVING

Knock On Any Door. By Willard Motley. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1947. 504pp. $3.00.

In this first book, *Knock on Any Door*, Willard Motley has written a fine novel with the power of a Dreiser and the passion of a Dostoyesvky. In this novel Mr. Motley, a Negro, writes of an Italian family—but the Romanos could be of any race. Many of the reviewers mentioned that this was the first time a Negro had written a book about white people. This is not true. William Attaway did it with his novel *Let Me Breathe Thunder*, Frank Yerby did the same with his two novels *Foxes of Harrow* and *Vixens;* more recently Ann Petry with her novel *Country Place*. And before any of these there was Paul Laurence Dunbar with *The Uncalled* (1898) and other novels.

Mr. Motley was seven years writing *Knock on Any Door*, and its fine craftsmanship shows what hard work and a burning desire to bring to light the things which disturbs one's soul can accomplish. The author is disturbed by the social evils of juvenile delinquency and the problems of youth.

Knock on Any Door is the story of Nick Romano, a sensitive and saintly boy, and what unemployment and relief did to his family.



THE SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, YOUTH COUNCIL *pictured at their Negro history founders' day banquet in the local YMCA.*

Acme

GUEST STARS – *Jackie Robinson, right, the Brooklyn Dodgers' first baseman, guest starred April 23 on Information Please radio program, competing with, left to right: Franklin P. Adams; Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university; and John Kiernan, in answering questions. Tallulah Bankhead made an appeal for the United Negro College Fund. Both Dr. Clement and Robinson showed themselves well versed in poetry, movies, card games, and popular songs.*

and of what bad companions and reform schools did to him. Whenever society "reforms" such boys as Nick it really graduates them as full-fledged criminals. And like Nick Romano they often end in the electric chair.

This book will move you as few recent novels can.

CHARLES ENOCH WHEELER

THE PATHOLOGY OF RACE

Lonely Crusade. By Chester Himes. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 398pp. $3.00.

In *Lonely Crusade* Chester Himes has produced what is perhaps the most compelling study of race relations set forth in any novel by a Negro American since Richard Wright's *Native Son*. Himes has the advantage of treating his theme rather more searchingly from three angles; the Negro's place in unionization exclusive of Communism, the impact of Communistic activity upon "democratic" unionization, and the over-all pattern of race relations of all sorts. His novel is, therefore, a frank, almost blatant study of the pathology of race in these United States interfused with virtually all the ramifications of class stratification, religious dogma as applied to the Jew, and the residue of master-slave relationships of the Old South. This last, of course, is brought out by full treatment of the influence of migrant Southerners who, carrying their attitudes with them, have changed the complexion of thinking and feeling in Los Angeles, the scene of the story.

Lonely Crusade tells the story of Lee Gordon, a Negro, from the time of his employment as union organizer in the Comstock company to the time of his assumption of a full sense of responsibility as an American citizen. Lee is no cut-and-dried hero, no noble savage or idealized armchair college graduate. In fact, he sometimes becomes so earthy that one wonders whether Himes is trying to picturize a plain rat in college garb. He brutalizes his wife, ties up with a white woman who even offers bluntly to become his prostitute, and according to his own mature judgment even sells out the union upon which he must later depend, only because he is so conscious of being a Negro that he is completely frustrated. Though completely conscious of the purpose, the sincerity, the personal friendship of such characters as Smitty, Joe Ptak, and "Rosie" (a Jewish Communist), as well as of the loyalty of his wife Ruth, Lee not only makes the mistakes of a normal human being but also precipitates a situation in which all connected with him must stand to lose unless he can fight his way through to an essential understanding of his place in society and his purpose in life.

Herein lies the essential drama of *Lonely Crusade*. Lee does find himself. Though needlessly melodramatic at times, even sordid so far as sex is concerned, his maturation is fairly steady and consistent with the sensitivity which Himes gives him at the beginning. Neither a fool nor a genius, Lee muddles his way through the mazes of interracial relations until he finds himself face to face with the reality of dialectical materialism as explained by "Rosie." This is the turning point in his career, the *sine qua non* of his spiritual existence. In this, and only in this, can he lay claim to full manhood, a state of being which means shedding his consciousness of being Negro.

It should be noted here that Himes has the knack of developing character rather than simply explaining it. In a novel such as he has produced this is important because the theme and the plot are essentially supporting elements for the major characters and their foils. The social problems dealt with never become secondary, but they do give place to the treatment of character in those persons about whom the story revolves. In this respect Himes represents a good cross between Dickens' characterization and George Eliot's keen psychological analysis, together with the newer Freudian psychology with its emphasis on the pathology of race.

Altogether Himes' latest book is worth serious consideration. The reader will find little here that is different from the propositions set forth in his earlier work, *If He Hollers Let Him Go*. The real difference lies in the author's facility in handling his materials, in what appears to be a much firmer grasp of the materials dealt with, and in a finer feeling for the artistry of the medium of expression. There is something almost Poesque in this novel in the delicacy of treatment of emotions, something of the fine feeling of Browning in dealing with delicate situations. Unfortunately the book lacks delicacy in those passages where it leans toward the coarseness of *Tobacco Road* and *Forever Amber*, a fact which might alienate otherwise sympathetic readers.

ARTHUR E. BURKE

Negro Extension Agents Push Improvement of Rural Housing

Colored agricultural extension agents throughout the South are helping farmers to repair, enlarge, remodel, or rebuild their homes, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

The urgent need for rural home improvement in the South is indicated by census data which show that about three-fourths of the farmers in the South are ill housed. Most of these farmers live in homes that are over-crowded, run-down, and otherwise inadequate. Less than one farm home in 20 has in-door toilet facilities, while three out of 20 have no toilet facilities at all.

Seeking to help remedy this grave rural housing problem, extension agents are showing farmers how to repair, remodel, or rebuild their homes. The agents not only furnish floor plans for new homes, but in some communities they also are showing farmers how to make and lay concrete blocks and how to build.

Extension workers in Alabama and Georgia have taken the lead in developing a complete block-house program. In Alabama, extension workers have joined with Tuskegee Institute in carrying out demonstrations in home construction with concrete blocks.

Recently in Georgia, a one-week rural housing school was held by the colored extension workers for the purpose of showing farmers, step by step, how to improve their homes. Among other things, the farmers were taught to make and lay concrete blocks, set window and door frames, build and hang doors, replace window panes, cut steps and rafters, erect frame and concrete block houses, install plumbing and bathroom fixtures, and wire homes for electricity. Similar schools are being planned in other states. The lack of funds, they say, makes it extremely difficult for the average farmer to hire all the labor and buy all the material for building his home. The best outlook for better housing in the South, say these officials, is through the use of family labor and local materials such as sand, gravel, field stones, and rough lumber.

County agents say that by supplying most of their labor and materials, farmers with only a few hundred dollars will be able to build "Home-Made Homes" as they are called in some States.

Press Association, Inc.

BASEBALL COMMISSIONER CONGRATULATES PLAYERS — *Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler (center) congratulates Dodger players Dan Bankhead (left) and Jackie Robinson on the part they played in the 1947 World Series in dressing room at the Yankee Stadium, New York, October 6, after their team lost the series finale to the New York Yankees*

Two New Appointments

Commissioner Donald McMillan, Eastern Territorial Commander of The Salvation Army, from headquarters at 120 West 14th Street, has announced two leading appointments to the Harlem Neighborhood Committee for The Salvation Army's 1948 Annual Maintenance Appeal. Colonel Leopold Philipp, of 426 West 126th Street, has accepted the chairmanship of the Harlem Neighborhood Committee. Col. Philipp is President of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce.

Acting as co-chairman will be William R. Hodgins, of 501 West 145th Street. Mr. Hodgins is prominent in civic affairs of the community, with special interest in boys' activities.

The campaign began on January 6, 1948, and is to continue through February 21. Its goal is $1,000,000 in funds, which is to be utilized for the support and maintenance of the Army's sixty services and institutions in the New York City area!

Acme

APPOINTED TO WEST POINT— *Norman J. Brown, 18-year-old honor student, was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy. Brown took competitive examinations in which nearly 200 students from schools throughout the United States participated.*

"Saturday's Children"

(*Continued from page 19*)

cover the cause and cure for poliomyelitis. You can help to guarantee this service for another year by contributing to the 1948 March of Dimes. This is the annual fund-raising appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, an organization pledged to give aid without regard to age, race, creed, or color, and the proud holder of a ten-year record of a pledge upheld.

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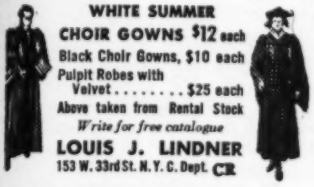
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The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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Ellis & Westbrooks
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Telephone: Walnut 2-1042

Theodore Spaulding
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Telephone: LOcust 1317

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Office: F4895; Home: F0853

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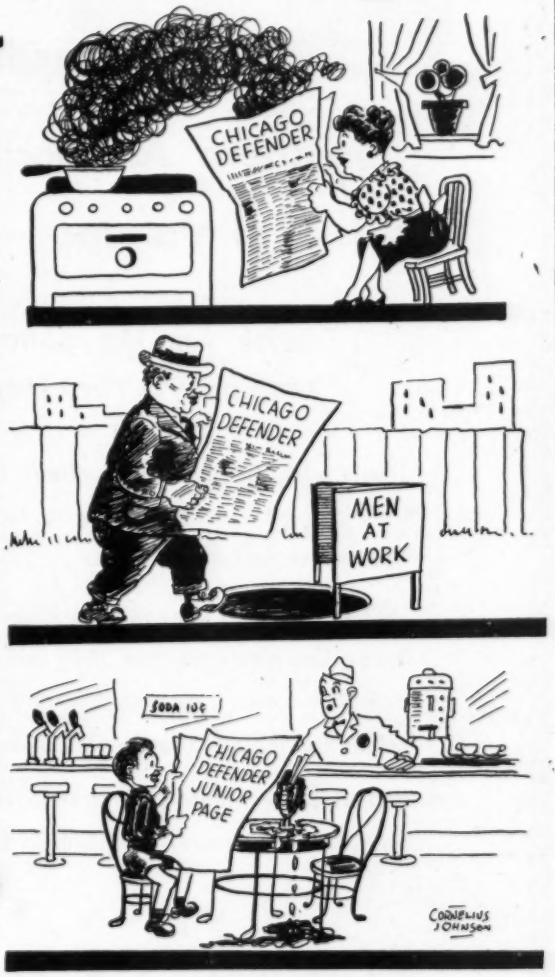

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